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FIRE SWEEPS AWAY ALMOST ALL CHINATOWN

Attempt to Burn Block Fifteen Clears Many Blocks.

THE PLAGUE DISTRICT A HEAP OF SMOLDERING RUINS

Thousands of People are Homeless and in Need
of the Charity of the Government
and the People.

(From Sunday's Extra.)

Chinatown is no more. Here and there on its desolate expanse are a few buildings saved from the burning, these mostly on the edges of the tract nearest the white district. Practically speaking, however, Chinatown is a dead letter. It is what the prudent citizens of Honolulu have longed for, though they did not expect to have the Asiatic quarter go out all at once on a whirlwind of flame. But that was the choice of Providence and it is better so. Unhappily the great Kaunakapili church had to go too—unhappily from a historic religious standpoint, though perhaps not from a sanitary one.

Such a time of excitement as yesterday presented, perhaps Honolulu never before saw. Our rose-water revolutions were not in it with the hurly-burly when the fire, started by the authorities in Block 15, near the Kaunakapili church, got the better of the Department. Then there was the kind of turmoil one sees only in great fires, or during volcanic menace or when an enemy's shells begin to come over a city's wall, presaging the death or ruin of the populace. From one end to another of Honolulu the wild news ran and men at once flocked to the common center where, in dense and excited masses, they watched first the lurid threat of the flames and then their deadly achievement.

In Chinatown itself there was both the frenzy of fear and rage. The quarantined population ran into the streets, shouting and shrieking and pressed so menacingly on the lines of soldiers that citizens ran with axes to the aid of the military. Rumors of riot and bloodshed spread but these were not true. However they served to call out the Citizens' Guard. Marshal Brown with his police and Colonel Jones with his regiment took the excited coolies in hand and massed them on King street beyond Nuuanu. They stood there in a huddled multitude, women and children crying and men demanding to be let out. Steadily the authorities worked, among them President Dole, Minister Mott-Smith, the Minister of the Interior, Alexander Young, who was conspicuous for his energetic service; his assistant, Mr. Hassinger; President Wood, of the Board of Health; Attorney General Cooper and many others. These soothed the Asiatics and natives and, before the fire got dangerously close, marched them under guard of troops and citizens to the Kawaiahao church and a near-by vacant lot.

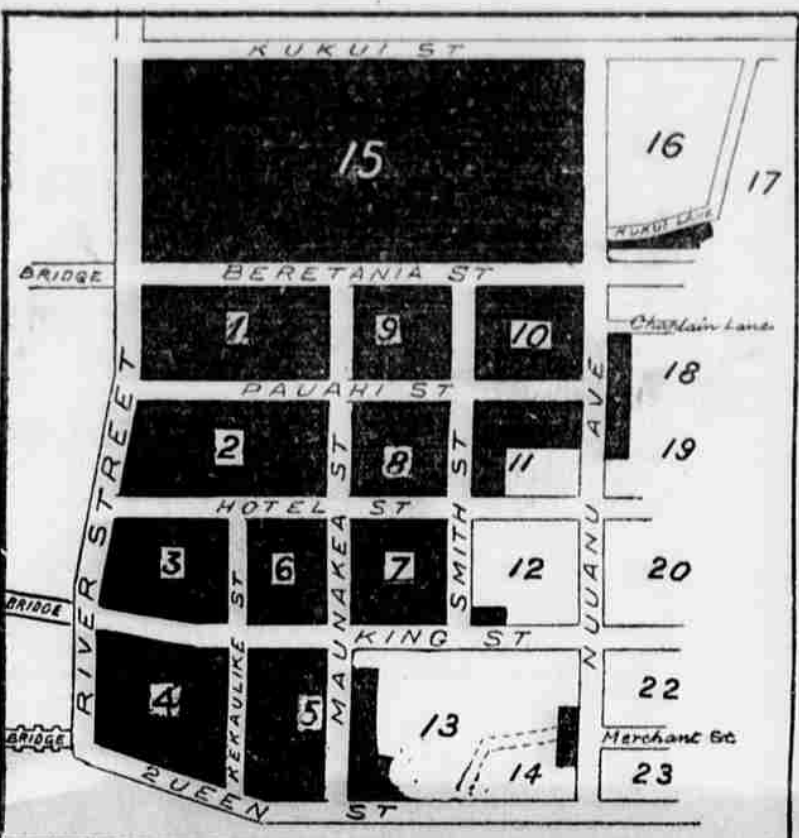
The sight of these unhappy people was one long to be remembered. It looked like the march of the surrendered tattered remnants of the Chinese army at Wei-hai-Wei. The poor people came trudging along disconsolately, loaded down with all sorts of queer traps. A yellow trunk burst open and some dice fell out. Another trunk had a small package of papers. Sewing machines and sacred relics from the Joss house were seen. There was an immense amount of bedding, perhaps containing germs of the plague, but to take it away, as President Wood said, might start a riot. The Chinese women with little feet and the aged, sick and crippled, came in carriages which were sometimes pulled, rickshaw fashion, by Japanese girls. Trucks, loaded to the guards with combustibles and inflammables hurried away from the fire and loads of hose and patrol wagons carrying police hurried towards it. Meantime the vista down King, Hotel and Beretania streets and Chaplain lane was one of boiling flames and smoke from the midst of which, as from some inferno of war, came the tremendous boom of explosions, some of these caused by dynamite with which the firemen tried vainly to destroy wooden buildings in the path of the cyclonic flames and some by warehouse stores of kerosene. One mass of 250 cases of gasoline blew up sending a pillar of flame to the zenith, the edges of which were as yellow as sulphur or gold.

There was more than a chance, once, twice, perhaps oftener, that the Honolulu Iron Works would have to go. The fire came dangerously near it, menacing the shipping and the lumber yards as well. Ships left the harbor as fast as they could. The U. S. S. Iroquois and the tug Eleu came to the rescue, however, with powerful streams from their fire pumps and the red wrath of the conflagration was stayed. It recoiled, hissing and sputtering to lick up the relics it had missed on its forward rush.

When the sun went down last night one could see it set from Fort street. Everything was down between Nuuanu and the country

beyond, save blackened trunks of trees and the bare walls and towers of Kaunakapili. On the desolate waste fires like enormous bonfires were blazing everywhere and lighting up the buildings on the outskirts which still held together. It was a melancholy sight though one could not but remember that it meant, perhaps, the freedom of Honolulu from the plague.

THE PASSING OF CHINATOWN.



The burnt area now covers all the blocks except the ones marked in white. Whether these will be burned probably depends on the reports of the Board of Health and the relation they may bear to new plague cases.

It was intended by the Board of Health that that portion of Block 15, between Kaunakapili Church and Nuuanu street and mauka from Beretania, should be given to the flames, as has been done with several other plague spots. The Fire Department proceeded as usual to carry out the instructions of the Board. Chief Hunt, with the entire Fire Department forces, and four engines, got to work at about 9 o'clock yesterday morning. A fair northeast wind was blowing across the city at the time, and, realizing the danger from a break away should the wind rise, one engine (No. 1) was placed at the intersection of Maunakea and Beretania streets while the others obtained connection with the water mains along Beretania street. It was intended that the fire should eat its way back against the wind toward Kukui street and with this object in view a two-story frame structure back of the church was selected as the best situated for the application of the torch.

Fire Breaks Away.

All went well for about an hour, when the wind began to rise and changed about two points eastward. This combination carried the blazing embers upon the dry roofs of the closely packed buildings in the vicinity and in a very short space of time the Joss-house, Ewa of the church, and many other buildings near by were blazing. So high were the embers carried that many lodged right on the top of the Waikiki spire of the church and set fire thereto. It was found impossible to force the water to a height sufficient to extinguish the flames, which gradually worked their way downward, although at the risk of bursting the hose, one stream was forced by engine No. 1 in an attempt to save the steeple, but even this expedient failed. A gallant fireman entered the church, and, climbing as far as possible up the ladders, completed his journey up the bare rafters on the middle of the spire. Arriving as far as the flames would permit, he cut his way through the roof and appeared to a thousand observers at the opening, framed in flame. The heroic effort was, however, unavailing, and he was forced to retreat.

Kaunakapili Doomed.

The spire was shortly afterward a mass of flame, blazing beams fell through to the church interior, and the Waikiki corner of the church was soon ablaze. In the meantime the flames had communicated to the buildings immediately Ewa of the church; the roof of the building used as the headquarters of the Chinatown quarantine station became ignited several times and was as often extinguished; but the beginning of the end was in sight. The fire now became too hot for the men to approach near enough to be of use; the water pressure gradually decreased, and almost in a moment the fire was out of control. The flames roared and licked round the shacks on Beretania street in both sides of the church, which by this time was on fire from end to end, with the flames from the second steeply shooting far into the air through the dense smoke. The chimneys fell with a muffled clang and crash from the high brick towers. The flames worked on unchecked. The entire Beretania street frontage was now a mass of fire.

Loss of No. 1 Engine.

The engineer and fireman on No. 1 Engine on Maunakea street stuck to their old favorite till everything was blistering to the touch. Their aerolium caused the ruin of their engine, for the buildings on all sides suddenly burst into flame, sweeping across the street and enveloping the engine itself. The two men in charge used every effort to drag their pet out of danger, but fate was against them; the engine was facing the fire and the ground sloped in the same direction, so their best efforts proved insufficient to move it and the machine had to be abandoned.

Fleeing From Flames.

The high wind fanned the flames till they took leaps of fifty and sixty feet along the doomed buildings of Block 1, from which the occupants had hastily removed, carrying as many personal effects as could be collected, and in many cases returning three and four times for more. These chattels and those rescued from Block 15 and the quarantine station were placed on the vacant land left from Blocks 9 and 10 in expected safety; but the sparks seemed to select every separate heap and soon they, too, were destroyed. The Kaunakapili Church cellars had been stacked with fumigated private effects from all districts, and included most of the clothing collected from the various laundries in the quarantined district. Everything was destroyed with the church.

The Fire Department, as soon as it was discovered that the flames were beyond control, shifted the position of all the engines and devoted its whole attention to an attempt to check the spread of the fire. Lines of hose were carried from all points and water poured in tons upon the buildings in the direct course of the fire, but not for an instant did the flames pause in their onward rush. It was hoped that the chemical engine house on Maunakea and Pauahi streets might be saved, and for a time the hope seemed about to be accomplished; but the steeple caught, despite the continuous streams of water poured upon it, and the building was doomed. The buildings up to this point were ablaze from Maunakea to River street, and a track of burning ruins back almost to Kukui street marked the course of the fire.

Firebrands leaped across the street from Block 1 and set fire to the roofs of buildings in the interior of Block 2. Citizens and guards rushed through the block to alarm any of the residents who yet remained therein, crushing in doors and windows and tearing away, where necessary, the dense mass of wooden barriers with which the interiors of the blocks were built up. Few persons were found in the rooms, the Chinese being too frenzied to remain long within the structures which were burning over their heads. Roofs caught on fire, and, aided by the heavy wind which swept down the streets and through the alleyways, the flames ate their way into buildings on Hotel street, long before the Pauahi street side was blazing.

Chemical House Goes.

At 12 o'clock the chemical engine house caught, the fire creeping up the rear of the building and quickly enveloped the tower. The firemen had saved most of their effects, the citizens gladly volunteering to remove them for the brave men who directed the hose streams. Finally the fire broke fiercely through the rear windows and entrances, and the building soon became a roaring furnace. The tower,

built of wood, burned quickly, and at 1 o'clock fell with a crash, but without injuring any one. When the tower fell the firemen were working further down Maunakea street trying to check the fire from spreading to the Waikiki side. The fire engine which had been stationed there was quickly run down to the corner of Hotel street, the hose being carried by citizens.

In the meantime the fire had again made a leap and was burning fiercely in Blocks 3 and 6, the flames being carried in great sheets across the narrow street. Dynamite was freely used. In front of the fire, but the quantity in each case was too small to make any impression. The loss of fire engine No. 1 was keenly felt at this time, as the streams, reduced to a minimum, made no impression whatever in staying the progress of the fire. Citizens and guards made several rounds through the block, and every room was looked into to prevent any loss of life. Everywhere could be seen the evidences of hasty flight; little did the Chinese save of their personal property, for it was strewn through the block and over the sidewalks in wild confusion. Electric light wires began falling about the firemen, and kept the firemen busy coiling up the live wires. These men showed special bravery by climbing a pole while it was smoking from the heat, to cut the wires. It was a brave act, and was applauded by the spectators.

The frenzy of the Chinese and Japanese residents was pitiful to observe. They fled to the streets, lugging away at bundles too heavy for a man to ordinarily carry, but the keen excitement of the moment gave them the strength of two men. Women with strained eyes and tears rolling down their cheeks clung to little children and babes, in wild excitement, searching everywhere to find a place of safety. Few carried more than a change of clothing for their babies; none had the forethought to take a loaf of bread or a bowl of rice to eat. Every one was making a supreme effort to flee from the fire-demon that destroyed their homes and household goods.

Shipping Threatened.

The fire quickly enveloped Block 2 in a roaring mass of flames, and then it was that the shipping began moving hastily out into the stream. The Board of Health had early notified the vessels to leave the wharves for their own safety, and in a short time the harbor was filled with innumerable craft seeking an anchorage farther out in the Naval Row.

All the vessels from the old Fish-market to the front of Kekaulike street were moved out hastily, as it was feared that the flying embers might set them afire. The United States tug Iroquois, under orders of Commander Merry and Commander Pond, steamed up to the wharf below the Honolulu Iron Works and placed two lines of hose at the disposal of the Fire Department, concentrating the streams upon the Honolulu Iron Works, and the structures in that vicinity. In a very short time one of the streams gave out on account of a broken connection, and the tug kept on with one stream thereafter. The tug Eleu also moved alongside the wharf near the Iroquois and was soon pumping two streams of water, which were directed on the Maunakea street buildings. Both vessels rendered valuable assistance to the shipping in the harbor and the warehouses along the waterfront.

All Efforts Fail.

It was soon apparent that Block 2 could not be saved, nor could the progress of the fire be stopped there. Dynamite was time and time again placed in buildings along the corners of Kekaulike and King streets, but without avail. No power could withstand the fury of the flames. No street seemed too broad for them to leap; in some instances the heat caused a building front to burst into flames. The great difficulty throughout the entire day was the flying embers lighting on roofs of distant blocks. The combined efforts of bucket brigades failed to put out the fires caused in this manner. Buildings were cut down with axes, balconies torn away in a vain effort to put a barrier of space between the surging fire and the doomed structures on the harbor side. The fire raged fiercely from all sides; the firemen were half the time enveloped in dense clouds of smoke, the blaze blistering their hands and skin, but they stood nobly at their posts, retreating foot by foot. Volunteers passed buckets of water to the men at the hose nozzle, drenching them constantly, but even then the heat was so terrific that the steam arose in white clouds from the men.

The engine stationed at the corner of Hotel and Maunakea streets retreated time and again from a fresh onset of flames. It was a time when the citizens thought nothing of clothes or comfort, and eagerly assisted the firemen in carrying the muddy hose along the street.

After Blocks 3 and 6 were in flames the scene down King street became almost indescribable. The entire district was covered with a heavy, pungent pall of smoke. The King street bridge was observed to be on fire and the heat drove the guards across to the Palama side. Nothing could be done toward stopping the flames, and soon Blocks 4 and 5 were raging. The heavy wind blowing steadily from the Pal side carried the flames to the wharves, where great piles of lumber, lately discharged from vessels, were consumed.

From Church to Harbor.

After 2:30 o'clock every block from

Beretania street to the harbor was seen in flames. Nothing of value was saved. Great piles of merchandise had been hurriedly and frantically thrown out upon the sidewalks and drays were busily engaged in carting it to places of safety. Most of it, however, was consumed. Individuals making up bundles of absolute necessities were forced to abandon them and flee. Chests, trunks, valises, boxes, hastily nailed up, were strewn all along King street toward Nuuanu, only to be consumed later as the fire gained ground.

Block 2 caught fire at 11:30. By 4 o'clock the fire had swept entirely through the four blocks below it, leaving nothing but a smoldering mass of ruins. At Maunakea street a determined effort was made to hold the fire to the Ewa side of the street. Block 8, which had already been partially burned, caught again, and the fire ate its way around to Smith and Hotel streets. The large brick buildings at the corner of King and Maunakea streets were no barrier, and all within the firm walls was soon blazing. Thousands of dollars worth of fire-crackers, bombs and every sort of celebration explosives were stored in these buildings. The noise from the explosions continued for nearly an hour. When these began the firemen and people in the vicinity beat a hasty retreat, as it was known that many cases of kerosene were stored in the neighborhood, and fears were entertained that lives might be lost.

A Chinese Incendiary.

When the flames began eating into Block 2 and swept toward the Ewa side, a Chinaman was observed to enter a building near the corner of Maunakea and King and deliberately set fire to the place. His action was observed at once, and a crowd of indignant citizens rushed into the place and bore him off to the guardhouse. That the Chinese was not mobbed is a wonder, for the citizens had been working tooth and nail to save the premises and endeavor to prevent the fire's progress, and were worked up to a high pitch of excitement. It is generally believed that the Celestial became crazed with excitement for the time being and that his action in setting the building on fire was due to temporary insanity. However, it was not long before this building was destroyed and the flames leaped forward on their wild course toward the harbor.

The Honolulu Iron Works.

When it was known that the fire was beyond the control of the Fire Department, the employees of the iron works began to prepare for the oncoming sweep of flames. Hose streams were played on every building in the vicinity, and the two hundred-odd men employed there formed a bucket brigade from the wharves into the buildings. The buildings and woodwork along Maunakea street were demolished long before the fire menaced Block 13. Two streams of water, one from the Iroquois and one from the Elen, were passed through the works and the buildings facing on Maunakea were thoroughly drenched.

It was decided that if the flames swept across to the Waikiki side of Maunakea into Block 13, the concentrated efforts of the firemen and volunteers should be exercised to prevent the works from burning. As many streams of water as could be spared were sent to this quarter, and the bucket brigade continued its exhausting work. A warehouse containing several dozen cans of oil, in the rear of Murray's carriage factory, caught fire before the contents could be moved out.

Citizens eagerly worked in the rear of the buildings to prevent an explosion taking place, tearing away sheds and fences. Prominent citizens and representative business men climbed over sheds and roofs armed with axes and valiantly attacked the wooden buildings to remove them and avert the danger which threatened the rest of the block and the lower part of the city. A brick building burning like a seething cauldron was fought from a rear balcony of the same building, and a bucket brigade was formed to keep the firemen drenched with water and prevent their faces from being blistered by the intense heat. The employees of the Iron Works worked like beavers with axes, pikes and buckets and combated the flames inch by inch.

At one time the lives of nearly a dozen men who held the hose on the rear balcony were threatened by the collapse of a corrugated roof which projected over them. As the main roof fell in, the overhanging portion threatened the men underneath; but the crowd behind saw the danger and shouted a warning, and the roof was soon propped or parts of it torn away. The men then continued their work without interruption.

By midnight the fire at this point was well under control, but had it not been that the buildings enclosing the iron works were constructed of brick the map of the Chinatown district would undoubtedly have been all black to the edge of Nuuanu street and the harbor. At the time it seemed almost certain that the iron works would be destroyed, the merchants on Nuuanu below King street, began packing up their goods preparatory to leaving. All the drays obtainable were brought in to requisition; one firm employing nearly seventy-five men to assist in removing the merchandise to a place of safety.

The Kukui Street Fire.

By 1:30 p. m. the flames began eating their way back from Beretania street along Achi lane toward Kukui street. For a long time water was not available in this section, and there were fears that the mauka part of the city would catch afire. Achi lane soon became a street of fire, and the flames worked themselves steadily toward the river. The inhabitants, mostly Japanese, but interspersed with Hawaiians and Chinese, made a frantic endeavor to save some of their goods and carry them into the unused portions of the block or into the block above Kukui street. The wind shifted constantly in the low lying portion of this large

block, and fanned the flames to such an extent that no effort could be made to prevent their progress.

Volunteers from among the citizens were given axes and determined efforts were made to remove several buildings along the Paoa stream. Several Hawaiian cottages which were right in the track of the fire, and which would carry the fire into the next block, were speedily demolished and pulled away by ropes. Henry Waterhouse seemed the controlling spirit among the citizens and encouraged the men in their endeavors to prevent the fire from getting beyond control at Kukui street and passing into the Nuuanu valley blocks. Every house in block 15 below Achi lane was entered by the citizens and guards, speeding belated Japanese out of the fast burning section, but no persons were found in any of the buildings.

The fleeing people had no opportunity to save their effects, being forced to hurry away by the great danger of being hemmed in by fire. The flames spread rapidly over that portion near Kukui and River streets, and, as a last resort, an endeavor was made to cut away the bridge over the Paoa stream; but before this could be accomplished the structure was burning at both ends and the workers were compelled to quit their dangerous posts. The buildings, most of them new and filled with inflammable material, were fine food for the fire, and, as no water was available, everything was swept before it. Even the bucket brigades were compelled to desist for a time.

Brave Fight of Firemen.

So swiftly did the destroying element work its way toward the corner that none of the buildings could be removed in the more thickly settled quarter. When the fire broke out on the corner there was no hose, and the buildings on the mauka side of the street were soon smoking from the heat, many times catching fire, only to be quenched by the vigilant citizens. Finally a line of hose was brought into the street through a lane and then came a long wait for the water. The hose crew stood directly in the middle of the street directing the stream first upon the burning structures on one side and then upon the apparently doomed buildings on the other.

Finally the heat became so great the men were forced to beat a retreat to the mauka side of the street and direct their efforts upon the seething, roaring mass upon the corner, which rapidly spread up the street. Here the heat became so intense and blistering that the skin almost peeled off their hands and faces and their clothing began to smoke. Buckets of water were brought and the men were wet from head to foot, repeatedly by the volunteers. Not once did the men of this crew wince or attempt to leave the post to which they had been assigned. They were gritty men; and their heroic work to save the rest of the town was loudly applauded by the citizens watching the fight for supremacy.

To these men is due the saving of the residence portion of the city immediately above Kukui street. They worked heroically and uncomplainingly in the fierce heat which drove the citizens far out of its blistering range. This crew was composed of Albert Smith, Aliola, S. Stanford, A. P. McDonald and Tom McGiffen. When at last a wall fell in, a shout of relief went up from the big crowd congregated to watch the unequal battle, for with its fall all chance of the flames leaping across the street was over.

Farther along toward Nuuanu street and between Kukui street and the burnt church stood a large warehouse filled with kerosene oil, fireworks and all kinds of inflammable material. This building was given a wide berth by everybody, and the groups of mournful residents, who were waiting along the road for whatever disposition the Board intended to make of them, were moved farther along toward Nuuanu to a place of safety.

No sooner had the flames reached the inside of the building, than a terrific explosion lifted a portion of the roof high into the air and a roaring mass of flames shot skyward. The kerosene had been reached. Explosion after explosion occurred, scattering the buildings in sections, and distributing the fire to other quarters. Explosions were heard from this building for a space of half an hour, until the building had completely collapsed. The neighboring native cottages were fired in this scattered fire, but before reaching Kukui street, its progress was effectually stopped.

It was a Godsend to the balance of the city up Nuuanu street that the upper portion of Block 15 was so little built up along the corner of Nuuanu and Kukui. Had it been otherwise, the fire would undoubtedly have escaped the control of the fire-workers and sped on its way to the heart of the residence district of Nuuanu. As it was, there were but a few native houses destroyed along Kukui street, and these having been pulled down by the hard-working citizens, the danger was greatly lessened.

Among Frenzied People.

The scene along Kukui and River streets when Block 15 commenced to blaze from every point almost beggars description. The frantic and, at first, terror-stricken people, driven from their homes by the onswEEP of flames, rushed wildly up one street and down another, shouting and gesticulating, tugging at any piece of furniture or clothing they could lay hands on. Then another rush would be made back to the burning district in a mad effort to save something else. Driven back by the fire and smoke, they rushed frantically toward the bridge, where the guards on duty massed to prevent any egress being made. So dense did the onrushing Japanese mass near the bridge and along Kukui street that a rush order was sent to military headquarters for more guards. This gave the impression downtown that a riot was in progress, and citizens and military guards went to the scene on the double quick.

Citizens armed themselves with sticks, pick handles and pickets torn hastily from fences. Centering at Ku-

kui street, the citizens and guard drove the refugees back and held them. A surging crowd of humanity it was, and eager only to escape from the heat and flames to some place where they could obtain shelter. At Nuuanu and Kukui streets the Japanese committee held forth, rendering aid in quelling the people and keeping them quiet. Whenever the committee established its white flag with the red cross upon one and the people rallied to the spot. At the afternoon speed on the refugees became hungry, as none of them had had an opportunity since early morning to obtain a morsel to eat. The little children cried for food, but none at that time was to be had. Bundles of every conceivable variety and containing the most nondescript articles were juggled along. Some carried heavy trunks upon their shoulders, others had but a hand satchel, their all in the world after the destruction of their homes.

The fire thus rendered thousands of people homeless, without food, and with little else to begin life with again, except the clothes upon their backs. It was a pitiful sight to watch them as they looked with straining eyes, full of tears, towards their abodes, being destroyed so unmercifully. Extra guards were placed around the block from the Queen Hotel, and the people were then allowed more liberty, but were prevented from making a rush by the vigilant citizens' guards.

Along King Street.

The scenes of Kukui were repeated on King street as the fire began to work down toward the waterfront. Celestials flying from every direction seemed to pick out King street as their Mecca, and a dense mass of humanity soon filled the entire street from Maunakea to Nuuanu streets. A long line of citizens extending across the King street approach to the quarantine district prepared to meet with force any attempt on the part of the excited refugees to get out. Near Achi's office a strong military guard was stationed and behind these was a line of citizens standing in reserve. The Chinese huddled in groups along the sidewalks, but within half an hour after the panic began the street was jammed. The Chinese Consul and the Vice Consul moved among the excited people and endeavored to calm them. The Chinese believed at this time that the Board of Health had purposely burnt their houses over their heads; and it is understood that some rebellious spirits among them urged a rush on the guards; however, no clash occurred.

By degrees all were moved toward Nuuanu street as the fire approached, and by the middle afternoon, were taken in charge of by the committee appointed to find quarters for them. It was a long procession the first detachment found when they began leaving the district and marched along King street between files of armed guards, to the places selected for them. All the available boxcars at the Oahu Railway Company were made ready for those intended for the Kalihl detention camp. Judge Carter personally looked after the moving of the melancholy processions which came through the lines, and perfect order was preserved.

Despite the great misfortune which had attended these people, most of them endeavored to maintain a cheerful mood. At first the Hawaiians were given to tears when directed to prepare to leave, but upon the journey their sorrow gradually left them, and when the most of them were housed on the Queen Dowager lands below Kulae and were fed, they became light-hearted once more. It was very noticeable that the Hawaiians' most valued keepsake, saved from the fire, was the guitar. Ornamented with its gay ribbons, and closely guarded from mishap, this favorite instrument bore quite a contrast to the amount of other belongings, which were carried along with them.

When the march began there were over 1,500 Chinese, Japanese and natives gathered near Nuuanu street. After their departure in detachments, the refugees from Kukui street and the intersecting streets were brought down to Nuuanu and passed out. By 4:30 p. m. this work was well under way, and before midnight every quarantined person from the burned district had been provided with shelter and food.

Andrew Brown's Statement.

Andrew Brown, as Superintendent of the Waterworks, and Fire Commissioner who has had the special supervision of the burning of condemned houses, states that the reason the fire got away from the department, was first, that shortly after the fire began in the morning at which time there was little or no wind, a very strong northeast wind came up blowing directly toward Kulae and the church; and secondly, a spark having caught on the steeple too high up for the streams of water to reach it, and that having in turn set the roof on fire, it was necessary to take the engines off of the surrounding buildings in the attempt to save the church.

Removals From Chinatown.

Under the shadow of the clouds of smoke and fire the hordes of Chinatown stood in mute terror. Depressed by their long quarantine, when the literal baptism of fire came, it found them without spirit. Beyond the confines of the district, particularly along the main thoroughfares of King and Beretania, they beheld not only the guardsmen with bayoneted guns, but a mass of people which must have overawed them by its very numbers. Hundreds of these citizens had voluntarily offered their services to hold the Chinese and Japanese of the plague-infected district in check, should the advancing fire cause a riot before the unfortunates could be brought out in an orderly manner. The men and boys armed themselves with every imaginable kind of weapon. Baseball bats and pick-helves were notably conspicuous, but in the volunteer army could be seen less widely but

(Continued on Page 6.)

Spinal Disease Cured in Four Months

Richard D. Creech, of 1763 Second Street, Appleton, Wisconsin, says:

"Our son Willard was absolutely helpless. His lower limbs were paralyzed, and when we used electricity he could not feel it below his hips. Finally my mother, who lives in Canada, wrote advising the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I bought some. This was when our boy had been on the stretcher for an entire year and helpless for nine months. In six weeks after taking the pills we noted signs of vitality in his legs, and in four months he was able to go to school. It was nothing else in the world that saved the boy than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."—From the *Crescent*, Appleton, Wis.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 60 cents per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR THE—

CELEBRATED

Morgan & Wright Tires.

Tires fitted to any Vehicle at very short notice.

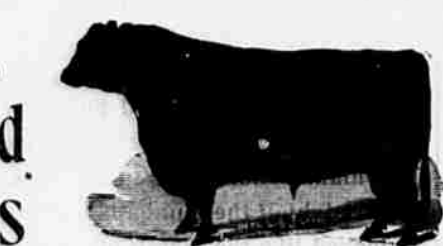
SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY

FORT ST., CLUB STABLES BUILDING.

HONOLULU STOCK-YARDS CO., LIMITED—General Commission Merchants.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS

Live Stock, Fowls, Feed and Vehicles



Bought, sold and exchanged on commission.

Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given. Correspondence solicited.

G. N. WILCOX, President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
T. MAY, Auditor.

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER.

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

DON'T Spend Your Money ABROAD! You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season, and will have a large stock of Well-Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,
(New Designs.)
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR CHINA,
(Something New.)
RICH CUT GLASS,
FINE BOHEMIAN GLASS,
FRENCH CHINA,
GERMAN CHINA,
ENGLISH CHINA,
FIGURES,
BRONZES,
ORNAMENTS,
JARDINIERS,
LAMPS,
And Many Novelties.

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

Special care given to mail orders.

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAN THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cleans the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatsoever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, and 100 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of cases of standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd
HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co.,
The Wainuia Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.,
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.,
The Koloa Agricultural Co.,
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.,
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugal,
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston,
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.,
The Alliance Assurance Co., of Boston.

NEWS FROM BOER LAND

Ladysmith Losses Yet
Withheld.

METHUEN IS RECALLED

Cape Colony Boers in Open Rebel-
lion—Roberts Arrives—British
Making Ready to Move.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Durban cor-
respondent of the Standard, telegraph-
ing Tuesday, says that 1,200 Indian
strecher-bearers started for the front
the previous night and that their de-
parture was regarded in Durban as in-
dicative of a renewal of the fighting.

The War Office announces that the
list of British casualties at Ladysmith
last Saturday has not been received.

The following dispatch, dated at
Frere Camp, January 10th, noon, has
been received from General Buller:
"A Transvaal telegram gives the en-
emy's loss at Ladysmith on Saturday
as four killed and fifteen wounded, and
after this, as is admitted, they had en-
dured a withering fire from six masked
batteries and had been defeated at all
points."

"Natives here assert that the Boer
loss in one command alone was 150
killed and wagonloads of wounded.
The heaviest loss is said to be among
the Free Staters, who were forced by
the Transvaalers into the most dan-
gerous places."

"This curious dispatch is all the War
Office issued. It makes not the slight-
est mention of the position or the do-
ings of the British forces. It may be
interpreted to mean that Ladysmith is
safe, but it is more likely intended to
prepare the British public for a terri-
ble list of casualties."

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph,
dated Monday, January 8th, at noon,
at Frere Camp, says: "Firing from
the Boer positions around Ladysmith
began early today. It still continues,
but the cannonading is light and irregu-
lar."

The Standard has received the fol-
lowing, dated January 8th, from its
special correspondent at Frere Camp:
"I hear on good authority that Presi-
dent Kruger sent word to the Boer
headquarters asking why Ladysmith
had not been attacked, and that the re-
ply was: 'We should lose too many
men.'"

His answer to this excuse was the
suggestion that the Free Staters might
be put in the forefront. This hint was
taken and the attack delivered. Presi-
dent Kruger's advice was so far good
that the Free Staters behaved better
than the Transvaalers have done. At
all events they managed to seize a hill.
Later in the day the Transvaalers re-
tired before General White's counter-
attack amid the jeers of the Free Sta-
ters, who actually stuck to their posi-
tion until they were bayoneted in the
ditch. After this affair it is almost
certain that the allies will quarrel.
"A heavy gun mounted on Umbul-
wan hill has been firing since day-
break. Evidently the siege of Lady-
smith is still maintained."

The Daily Mail has the following dis-
patch, dated January 8th, from Frere
Camp: "With the exception of the usual
shelling of the Boer position by the
naval guns, the British force was inac-
tive. Eight Boer camps were seen to-
day by a patrol along the Tugela in a
westerly direction. All were quiet. Na-
tives say that when the British re-
connoitered near Colenso on Saturday
the Boers hurried from Springfield
This supports the belief that Colenso
was weakened to attack Ladysmith."

Methuen Insane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A cable to the
Tribune from London, dated January
11, 6 a. m., says: Lord Methuen has
been recalled to England. I learn this
on the highest authority.
It is learned that he was laboring
under great mental excitement after
the battle of Modder river and that the
War Office has considered it necessary
to displace him, as he is evidently not
in a condition to command troops.
Two members of his family are said
to be weakened. General Wauchope's
last words quoted in yester-
day's dispatches have created a most
painful impression.

Disaster to Suffolks.
RENSBERG (Cape Colony), Monday,
Jan. 8.—It is reported here, officially,
in reference to the disaster of the first
battalion of the Suffolk Regiment, that
Lieutenant Colonel Watson marched
the regiment in close column to the top
of the hill at midnight. He assembled
the officers and was addressing them
just at daybreak when the enemy vol-
leyed at a distance of thirty paces. The
Colonel, his adjutant and two other
officers were killed. The Suffolks, who
had scarcely fired a shot, fled back to
the pickets about 1,000 yards away,
some one having shouted "Retire!"
About 150, however, remained, lost
heavily and rally surrendered.

Our operations since have been un-
important. Several reconnaissances
have been made and these show that
the enemy is busily guarding his
communications to the north.

Cape Colony Rebels.
LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Cape Town
correspondent of the Daily Mail, tele-

graphing Monday, says: The Boer
successes have been followed by a tre-
mendous outburst of enthusiasm and
Boer sympathy in the western part of
the colony. Reports from Paarl say
the whole district is made hideous at
night by bands of young men parading
in the villages and singing the Trans-
vaal Volkslied, while the children are
everywhere practicing the national
songs of the republics. The following
are specimens of statements believed
by the western Dutch: "Boller and
Rhodes are prisoners" and "Two thou-
sand Boers secretly sailed and captured
Cape Town."

Dispatches to the Cape Times from
Indare, dated January 6th, say: "All
three of the Colonial Dutchmen, form-
ing the deputation sent by Commis-
sioner of Public Works Sauer to pro-
test to the Boer commandant against
the invasion of Cape Colony, are either
prisoners awaiting trial for sedition or
have openly joined the rebels. Syn-
man, who accompanied Commissioner
Sauer on a tour through the colony,
now commands 1000 rebels, who have
seized Dordrecht."

The Times in a leader comments on
the capture of Kuruman as an example
of Boer rapacity. It says the place was
unimportant as a strategic position.
The Cape Town correspondent of the
Daily Chronicle, telegraphing Monday,
says: "The Boers assert that eighty
natives fought on the side of the British
at Kuruman. They say their object
in capturing the place was to open the
way for a commando to go south into
the Prieska and Konhardts districts,
where the Boers hope to foment rebel-
lion. It is reported that the Boer lead-
ers allow very burlough to return home
one week out of every seven."

"Roberts on Hand."

LONDON, Jan. 11, 4 a. m.—During
the interlude of apparent military in-
activity and official secrecy Lord Rob-
erts and Lord Kitchener have arrived
at the seat of war. It is assumed that
their clear vision, supported by 20,000
fresh men who are due to arrive in
South Africa within thirty days, will
alter the situation and that the fourth
month of the campaign will witness
the beginning of victories for the British
arms. They are not, however, ex-
pected to produce definite results for
some days, but their mere presence will
restore the shaken confidence of the
men at the front in their generals.

Lord Roberts finds 120,000 men on
the defensive or watching for an open-
ing. Lord Methuen's health, according
to the Daily Mail, has broken down,
and the Field Marshal may be relieved.
Possibly some others will be relieved
of important commands. There is cer-
tainly plenty of rank in evidence in
South Africa. In addition to the Field
Marshal, there are two full Generals,
four Lieutenant Generals and twelve
or fourteen Major Generals. There is
an uneasy suspicion that when Lady-
smith casualties are announced they
will be disheartening and will partly
destroy the patriotic glow produced by
General White's "victory."

British Prepare to Move.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A cable to
the Sun, dated Modder river, January
8th, says: The British pickets are
using billhooks in systematically cut-
ting away the patches of brushwood
in front of the Boer lines. The work
is risky, and is only done when a good
opportunity offers. Thus far there
have been no casualties among the
men detailed for the work. The dem-
olition of farmhouses between the
forces has also commenced. These
preparations are taken to mean that
the British intend to make a move
shortly.

NEGRO PROBLEM IN SOUTH.
Morgan Insists That White Race is
Naturally Supreme.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator
Morgan, Democrat, of Alabama today
discussed at length in the Senate the
race question in the South, maintaining
that to attempt to force the black race
into a social and political equality with
the white race was to clog the progress
of all mankind.
Mr. Morgan's speech was directed
against the Pritchard resolution, which
condemns racial restrictions on suf-
frage and attacks the new Constitution
of the State of North Carolina. He dis-
cussed the negro question in general,
maintaining that there is a natural su-
periority in the whites and a natural
inferiority in the blacks, morally, so-
cially and intellectually. Mr. Morgan
said that no great body of white peo-
ple in the world could be expected to
quietly accept a situation so distressing
and demoralizing as is created by ne-
gro suffrage in the South. In many
places in the South thousands of negro
votes, in doubtful counties, with little
concealment, were bought for \$1 each,
and he continued:
"If Southern white men have falsified
election returns, they have the stronger
if not the better reason that they are
acting upon the same law of self-de-
fense that insulted and outraged hu-
man nature resorts to for the protec-
tion of homes and families from a race
that sets at defiance all moral re-
straints upon their brutal desires."
This evil, he thought, would end
only when the United States had pro-
vided a home for the negro race suited
to their traits.

ALIVE AFTER FIERY BATH.
Iron Furnace Employee Fell Into the
Mass of Molten Metal.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., Jan. 6.—
Daniel Strickland, an employee of the
iron furnace company at this place, to-
day while working on top of the fur-
nace fell in and descending sixteen
feet struck a half molten crust of red-
hot iron.

He seemed about to sink to a terrible
death when he jumped to a red-hot
bracket on one side. In the meantime
a ladder was lowered, and he was
hauled to the top unconscious. His
hands are terribly burned, his left
wrist twisted almost off and his body
badly burned in several places.

THE OUTLOOK

Shippers of Sugar Are
Hopeful.

Rumors of Restriction at Coast Ports
Are Not Supported—Consign-
ments Made as Usual.

Shippers of sugar who were inter-
viewed yesterday by a reporter for the
Advertiser expressed confidence in the
situation, not partaking of the fears
felt by other persons, not so well ac-
quainted with the branch of trade, that
the existence of a few cases of plague
on the island of Oahu would result in
great harm to the sugar industry. The
shippers without exception do not an-
ticipate that any sugar cargoes from
Hawaii will be rejected at San Fran-
cisco or anywhere else, the precautions
taken here being so strict that any
sensible official on the Coast cannot do
otherwise than admit the cargoes.

P. C. Jones said yesterday that no
possible danger could result from the
shipment of sugar even from this is-
land, certainly none by shipping the
product of the other islands. "Perhaps
I am not so well posted as some of the
actual shippers," said Mr. Jones, "but
it seems ridiculous to think that any
restrictions should be placed upon con-
signments of sugar from Oahu planta-
tions. The plague has not appeared
anywhere outside of this city, and the
sugar on our plantations is therefore
not infected. It is brought to the port
on trains carrying quarantined crews,
and can be transferred to vessels at the
railroad wharf without even having
passed through the city or any infected
locality. But in any event the sugar
from the other islands could not in jus-
tice be rejected on the Coast or any-
where else."

Clive Davies, of Theo. H. Davies &
Co., said his firm was proceeding along
lines that had always been followed,
so far as sugar shipments are concern-
ed. "We know nothing about any in-
tended restrictions upon consignments
of sugar, and not having been advised
of anything of the kind, there is no
reason to believe that the sugar ship-
ments will be affected. Consignments
are being made as usual."

THE CABINET MEETING.
Call for Council of State—Conference
With Committees.

The Executive Council met yesterday
at the usual hour. There were pres-
ent President, Dole and Ministers Mott-
Smith, Young, Damon and Cooper. The
minutes of the previous meeting were
read and approved.

There were present Dr. C. B. Wood,
Mr. F. M. Hatch and Dr. Emerson,
members of the Board of Health, and
Messrs. J. F. Humburg, J. Wakefield
and C. Kaiser, a committee represent-
ing the merchants of Honolulu. These
gentlemen presented resolutions passed
at a meeting held earlier in the day
and which are printed in full under
the proceedings of the Council of
State in another column.

After an extended discussion it was
voted that the Council of State be
called this afternoon to discuss the
question of the recommendation of the
Board of Health founded upon the re-
solutions of the committee of wholesale
merchants, dated January 19th, 1900,
and that the Executive recommend to
it the appropriation of \$200,000, to be
used in settlement of claims that this
work of stamping out the plague may
not be hindered or impeded.

It was also voted that the Executive
Council recommend to the Board of
Health to advise the redoubling of ef-
forts to remove the inhabitants from
Chinatown, and that steps at once be
taken to erect a rat-proof barrier
around all that portion of the town
which the Board of Health deems in-
fected.

NOTES FROM EWA.

The New Mill in Operation—Provi-
sions Are Scarce.

The installment of the new machin-
ery for Ewa mill was completed Mon-
day night, and, after one or two trials,
was found to work most satisfactorily.
Cane-cutting was immediately begun,
and the mill is now grinding day and
night. The prospects for a large output
of sugar are very flattering.

Provisions are very scarce all along
the line, and prices continue to climb
up as stocks are becoming exhausted.
The plantation stores, as a rule, are
holding the price of staples, such as
rice, flour, etc., down to little above
actual cost, in order to protect their
employees, but absolutely refuse to
make a sale to anyone not employed on
their own plantation. Rice is plentiful,
but high, and flour is being doled out
by the pound.

At a recent meeting of the managers,
it was decided to allow no moving
about from place to place of Chinese
and Japanese laborers during the
plague epidemic. All of the plantations
have extra police patrolling their lands,
and anyone unable to produce a "ban-
go" or give a satisfactory account of
himself, is promptly run off the place.
Reports of "suspects" are rife, but on
being run to earth, they invariably fail
to establish their identity as plague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I want to let the people who suffer
from rheumatism and sciatica know
that Chamberlain's Pain Balm relieved
me after a number of other medicines
and a doctor had failed. It is the best
liniment I have ever known of.—J. A.
Dodgen, Alpharetta, Ga. Thousands
have been cured of rheumatism by this
remedy. Its application relieves the
pain. For sale by all druggists and
dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,
agents for H. I.

DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS

Which is Better: To Try an Experiment, or
Profit By a Honolulu Citizen's
Experience?

Something new is an experiment.
Must be proven to be as represented.
Be successful at home or you doubt
it.

The manufacturer's statement is not
convincing proof of merit.
But the endorsement of friends is.
Now, supposing you had a weak
back.

A lame, or aching one.
Would you experiment on it?
You will read of many so-called
cures.

But they come from far-away places.
It's different when the endorsement
comes from home.

Always remember,
Home endorsement is the proof that
backs every box of Doan's Backache
Kidney Pills.

Mr. H. S. Swinton, of this city, says:
"I was a long sufferer from backache,
having been afflicted with it for twelve
years. Taking this as a symptom of
kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's
Backache Kidney Pills advertised as
being good for complaints such as
mine, I procured some of them at the
Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found up-
on taking them that they were doing

me good, and was thereby encouraged
to keep on until now I am cured of the
backache. The merits of Doan's Back-
ache Kidney Pills have been strikingly
shown in my case, and I recommend
them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are
sold by all chemists and druggists at
50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or
will be mailed on receipt of price by
the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu,
wholesale agents for the Hawaiian
Islands.

Dr. J. W. Galbraith has volunteered
his services to the Board of Health
and the Board has gladly accepted his
offer. Dr. Galbraith has for many
years been at the head of the medical
department of the Union Pacific Rail-
way at Omaha, and comes to Honolulu
with a high recommendation both as
a medical and an executive man. He
leaves the employ of the Union Pacific
company on account of his health. He
is a welcome addition to the commu-
nity.

Only the highest grade of RED RUB-
BER is used in the Stamps made by
the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—
THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this
make of SHOES.

The world does not reduce
better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S.

—LATEST—
"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S
SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black
colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The
wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the
pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

Cocoanut

Fibre

IS NOW USED IN

Mattresses.

OUR DRUMMER'S DIKAM.

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct
from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for
those desiring

Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

COYNE-MEERTEN FURNITURE COMPANY

Progress Block. Fort St.

The Beginning of the Year 1900

(Is it the last year of the old century or the first of the new?)
Shows that the sales at the

VACUUM OILS

In the Hawaiian Islands have increased 150 per cent. in 1899, over the sales in 1898.
In connection with these oils, we now offer

Oil for the Troublesome Waters.

EMERALD BOILER OIL.

WHAT IT IS.—Emerald Boiler Oil is a Petroleum extract free from all substances
injurious to metal. The special process adopted for its manufacture extracts the volatile prop-
erties, while the scale removing properties are retained.

It is of high fire test, and consequently well calculated to withstand the high tempera-
ture of steam in the boiler; at the same time, there is no danger of the formation of gas.

For removing and preventing Scale, Emerald Boiler Oil gives the most perfect re-
sults of anything for the purpose now on the market.

Its success is attested to by the many who are using it with the best of results.

WHAT IT SAVES.

What Emerald Boiler Oil saves is of more importance than what it costs.

It costs a few cents per day; it saves vastly more in fuel alone.

The aim in every steam plant should be to produce steam at the least possible cost per
horsepower.

That is the keynote to the whole situation.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH—EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

AGAIN THE BISHOP ESTATE.

The Board of Health uncovered a dangerous nuisance yesterday at Kuan and Nuanu streets. The visiting committee entered a new building and found, at the back door, three shallow cesspools emitting a fearful stench. Near one of these plague pits, in a dirty back room, a bubonic corpse had been found that morning. The relation between the corpse and the cesspools was not, perhaps, as clear as the relation between the cesspools and the Bishop Estate, but it was clear enough for all practical purposes.

The Bishop Estate is prompt with excuses. These are among its stock in trade. The trustees say that they cannot be held responsible because, forsooth, they had put a clause in their leases compelling the Chinese tenants to keep the premises clean. Having done this the comfortable trustees probably went to sleep. But landlords cannot evade either moral or legal responsibility for nuisances on their property by citing agreements with tenants. Both parties remain at interest and the greater moral responsibility, in the present case, rests with the intelligent white lessors rather than with the ignorant yellow lessees.

If, as many scientists believe, the plague germ is a micro-organism found dominant in nature and only needing a nursery of filth to bring it into malignant life, what shall be said of the owners and estates that have permitted dangerous nuisances to grow up on their property and of the authorities who have failed to obey the plain letter of the law requiring them to condemn such nuisances and compel their abatement? These people are the human agencies of infection, taking their place in the pillory before the poor Asiatics, who have lived in filth because they had to. To be sure there were no sewers available but there might have been if millionaire estates had demanded them. At any rate these rich proprietors of Chinatown shacks could have readily provided excavators of their own and taken some pains to enforce, and to assist in creating the ability among their tenants to obey the clauses in their leases requiring sanitation. But they held off and the plague took advantage of their neglect.

Even if it is true that the bubonic germs did not originate here and that they came from abroad in freight, the responsibility for the plague upon the Chinatown owners and the authorities is none the less convincing. Had the Oriental quarter been kept clean the germ could have done no harm. The bacilli of the plague can no more create an epidemic in a clean town than the arrival of a gnat on a waterless desert can start a curse of mosquitoes there. With the terrible object lessons we have around us there is ground for hope that, when a new Chinatown arises, it will be the fruit of repentance rather than greed. We speak of hope instead of faith, for faith must falter before the indurated avarice and callousness of the big estates which have so long lived upon the proceeds of plague spots and brooms. Still, an apprehensive public has the authorities to look to and these we trust will never again neglect their duty towards Chinatown however great the pressure from the estates may be for toleration in the makeshift of protecting the public health from obvious filth by no other means than clauses in a lease.

RUSSIA'S SINISTER POLICY.

Though the Czar has assured the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg that he will not trouble Great Britain during the South African war, events on the distant frontiers of his empire are hardly of a kind to bear out his promises. Indeed, it is uncertain that the Czar's promises are necessarily binding on his Government. Many Czars have been under the thumbs of their Ministers; others have been coolly disregarded by them; and this Czar, an invalid and a weakling, seems to be without special influence upon the graver policies of Russia, being permitted to play a merely advisory and spectacular part. He suggests diarmament conferences to save a ruinous cost while his Minister of War goes on to contract for 6,000 field pieces and his Minister of Marine for thirty ships of war. He visits and embraces the Emperor of Germany while his Cabinet makes a French alliance. Then he expresses good will and sympathy for Great Britain while in Manchuria and on the frontiers of India and Persia, Russian diplomats and Generals menace British interests.

In these respects the signs are now very ominous. At Hankow, China, Russia has peremptorily demanded the right to occupy lands of the well-known British firm of Jardine, Matheson & Co. This demand was first made

in 1897 and repudiated by Great Britain, whereupon Russia was supposed to have dropped it. On the Persian frontier the Cossacks are fast advancing their conquests as to secure another approach to India; and on the immediate frontier of India a quarter of a million armed Russians are said to be gathered, a force which is about to be increased.

One cannot avoid the conclusion that if the British should meet with a surprise disaster in South Africa, Russia would, despite the Czar's amiable assurances, press quickly upon the lines of British resistance. Then for the long-prophesied and long-avoided European war, with Japan and the United States as not impossible participants.

DUTY OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Every measure short of the burning of Chinatown is merely palliative. We may get the people away from there but the bacilli of the plague will remain, multiplying in the filth and threatening a new outbreak in future or the gradual spread of the old malady. What good fumigation would do where the earth is poisoned may be judged by one's common sense. It is not even certain that fumigation would cleanse the houses of bacteria seeping the ill-success the Board of Health has had in its experiments with merchandise. Nor could the town be saved by the extension of the sewers. Sewer pipe will not take away a polluted soil and the rock of plague-smitten floors and walls. It will have its function with other things in the great work of making Honolulu a wholesome and sanitary place in future but it cannot meet the emergency now. Only the torch and the coal oil can do that.

The Council of State will convene again to-day to consider the appropriation of \$200,000 or more to settle merchandise claims; for recent cases of infection show that merchandise from Chinatown, however fumigated it may be, is one of the most dangerous sources of disease. By such means the plague has crossed Fort Street and entered the residence districts. Unless this property goes up in smoke along with the buildings that have housed it, we shall not get rid of the Black Death. Every doctor who knows anything knows that; every inspector who has seen the goods from Chinatown must believe it.

There are those who grudge the cost, among them, apparently, the able Minister of Finance, whose cherished surplus is in peril. But we urge the Council of State to remember that the destruction of a single cargo of island sugar at a port of entry because of the plague would cost Hawaii more than all the Chinese merchandise is worth. If it gets out on the Coast that the authorities here, for the sake of keeping an extraordinary sum in the public treasury, have neglected one of the most obvious of safeguards, we beside us. We shall then have to meet a quarantine barrier more insurmountable than a Chinese wall; sugar stocks will sink below sea level; our tourists' trade will stop for a long time to come; trans-Pacific steamers will avoid us; we shall be isolated and accursed. The duty good citizens owe Hawaii is to spend every dollar of the surplus if need be in subduing the pestilence, a thing that has already done more harm to us than the surplus, if turned over intact, with Mr. Damon's compliments, could do the Treasury of the United States.

The Advertiser in appealing for thorough work has the backing, so far as it can find out, of every citizen save a few of those who own shacks or goods in Chinatown and those to whom a healthy surplus is dearer than a healthy city. In this case thorough work means four things: the stoppage of the handling and transfer of infected merchandise; the burning of that merchandise; the obliteration of everything in Chinatown that has four walls and a floor; the complete disinfection of the site. And the necessary antecedent to all this is haste. The Council of State should not forget that the bacilli of the plague may be increasing by thousands every day as they did once upon a time in Milan where neither those who journeyed to the mountains nor laid off shore on ships were able to escape their ravages. Breeding fast in festering pits the deadly germs were carried here and there on every wind and on every article of merchandise until more than half the Milanese were dead. The bacilli of the plague are breeding the same way here. Shall it be said that the statesmen of Hawaii weighed dollars against the chance of destroying their breeding-places and extirpating them.

Think about the cost of destroying all the Chinese merchandise is an affront to thrift as well as humanity. Think of the cost of caring for these goods—the warehouses, the lumber, the wages for carpenters and draymen, the teams, the guards, the fumigation, the double handling to and from fumigating stations, the cost of storage; then think of the personal danger to the men, some of them our best young citizens, who are compelled to do the handling; finally think of the peril of some future outbreak when the merchandise has been released. All these things stand on the other side of the ledger testifying to the false economy of withholding money now.

It is coming to that pass where every bad smell carries a reminder of the Bishop Estate.

With thirty acres of the plague farm covered by fire the crop of bacilli ought to begin to run short.

Sickness on Molokai is attracting the attention of the Board of Health, but it is not believed to be plague. Should it turn out to be, however, all inter-island communication must be stopped.

The ruins of Chinatown are a melancholy sight from one point of view but a cheerful one from another. Doctors agree that the fire has given the plague a thorough setback. That is the main advantage to which may be added the chance to build up a new Chinatown of stone, brick and concrete with a park separating it from the white quarter.

The inspectors find that the site of the Bishop estate buildings at Berea and Maunakea streets shows the worst condition as to cesspools. Three of these microbe-pits are together within a radius of twenty feet and they were all under floors. As a public nuisance a typical Bishop Estate shack really deserved a photograph before the flames got away with it.

The labor bureau which Professor Richards is organizing will have a great many men to place who could find suitable work on the plantations. They are people from the detention camps with clean bills of health. If the planters would take as many as they can handle the townspeople could easily absorb the rest and the menace of an idle and hungry mob would be averted.

Thomas Kruse of the Arlington has rendered valuable aid to the Board of Health by reporting every case of sickness in his hotel, however slight, without waiting for the inspector. Considering the effect on his business, the self-sacrificing labors of Mr. Kruse should be remembered to his credit when the plague is over and the home-like Arlington is again open for business.

teries of artillery and a Maxim battery

The utter lack of tactical genius in the British commanders is shown in the fact that 120,000 troops are now in South Africa, yet are powerless to raise the siege of three cities. Such a muddle has not been seen in any campaign for years save in that of the Chinese commanders in the war with Japan. Buller's inability to straighten things out with such a force at his hand shows that he has been promoted too fast. And there are others.

Since the time when the Jews considered themselves God's chosen people there have been few instances when any race has gone to war in sheer confidence of the Almighty's personal care and leadership. Until the Boers took the field the English Covenanters and the Moslems were the chief examples of this species of faith militant. Now the Covenanters are equalled if not outdone as religious zealots by Oom Paul and his people, the Boer President even being accustomed to issue orders in the form of comforting psalms and other Scriptural texts, which, in their opinion, were framed for their especial guidance.

If plagues of all kinds are to come to us by sea in future as they have in the past, it would pay Honolulu to agitate for the early opening of Pearl Loos as our commercial port. With rapid transit between there and here we could get along very well indeed. Los Angeles is twenty miles from its commercial harbor and is doing a good business with it. We could use Pearl Loos in the same way as Los Angeles does San Pedro, practically closing the harbor of Honolulu to all but inter-island traffic and such passenger business as is done between here and the Pacific Coast and Australia. This would compel the ships trading with the Orient to go to the Loos. Then if plagues were introduced they would find their first lodgment so far from this city of homes that it would be easy to quarantine against them.

There is a feeling in Europe since King Menelik exposed his plans about going to the Paris Exposition and began to move about with his army, that the Abyssinian monarch means to descend on Omdurman and try to wrest upper Egypt from the Khedive. He has always coveted that region, and his predecessor, King John, lost his life in trying to wrest it from the Mahdi. Menelik now has an army of 200,000 men, armed for the most part with repeating rifles and rapid-fire artillery and drilled by French and Russian officers. Backed as he is by a population of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 this Ethiope King is a far more formidable warrior than the Khalifa proved to be. If Menelik should start for Omdurman he could march all the way on the banks of the Blue Nile, and, barring adequate resistance, make the journey in a month.

BOARD IS AT WORK

Hard Pressed to Find Accommodations.

FEVER SCARES MOLOKAI

Labor Bureau is Organized -- Board Meeting--Defied an Inspector--Soldiers Move--Fires.

There were no new cases of plague yesterday, and no deaths reported other than that of the Japanese who died at the corner of Nuuanu and Kukui streets, and whose death was reported in yesterday's Advertiser. However, with the quarantined people now being gathered into one place of detention, the health physicians will be enabled to lay their hands at once upon any plague patient at the time sickness begins. Prior to the wholesale destruction of Chinatown the efforts of the physicians were balked by the stubbornness of the people refusing to make known any case of sickness. The result was that when a call did come to the Board of Health office, only a dead body was found, and the remaining tenants of the house were scattered to different parts of the infected district.

Board of Health Meeting.

The most serious and vexatious question now confronting the Board of Health is that of providing quarters for those people being released in scores from the quarantine stations. Crowds of Chinese, lately discharged from quarantine, grouped themselves in the Judiciary grounds, listlessly awaiting some good turn of fortune that would enable them to find shelter for the night. The Chinese Consul himself in the endeavor to obtain relief for his people, and often presented himself at the office of the Board of Health for conference with members upon the subject.

Several communications were received from the Japanese Consul in which he intimated that the Japanese merchants had agreed on a plan to erect buildings sufficient to house 3,000 Japanese, after their release from quarantine. Their only request for Government aid was for the grant of a piece of Government land on which to erect these temporary structures. The Japanese Consul asked that the Japanese who were about to be released yesterday from the kerosene warehouse be detained until an answer from the Government was received upon their request. The Board of Health approved of the matter immediately upon its being broached to them, and the Cabinet will probably pass favorably upon the request without loss of time.

At the Board of Health meeting held yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock there were present President Wood, George W. Smith, F. M. Hatch, Dr. Day and Dr. Emerson. The Chinese merchants on the Waikiki side of Nuuanu street, between Hotel and King, petitioned the Board to raise the quarantine on that portion now under guard in order that they may be allowed to open their stores for business, basing their request upon the ground that there had been no deaths or suspicious cases there, and that they have complied with every rule and regulation of the Board of Health imposed during the present emergency.

A second petition of like tenor was received from the Chinese merchants in the block bounded by Nuuanu, Hotel, Smith and King street for similar relief. The petition states that there are 200 people there at present who are suffering in health and welfare. Both petitions were referred to Professor Ingalls for investigation.

Considerable discussion was raised by the receipt of a communication from two gentlemen who have undergone voluntary quarantine for the last twelve days at Makiki, under the surveillance of guards and a physician, in the hope that conditions would permit them to leave Honolulu for Kauai. The Board promptly denied the request and the requests of a number of people who desired to go into quarantine in the harbor in order to leave for other islands.

Fever Reported on Molokai.

The reason of the Board of Health refusing to grant any permits to leave Honolulu for the other islands was based upon news received from Kana-kaka, Molokai, stating that the island is visited by a fever which is carrying off quite a number of the people, the physicians there being so overworked that the Board of Health was requested to allow Dr. Moritz to go over at once. The information received relative to the deaths was somewhat meager, except that it was probable that most of the cases were typhoid fever. The death of Rollo T. Wilbur, well known in Honolulu, was cited among others. It was stated at the meeting, however, that the young man in question had been in Honolulu at Christmas time, and was then suffering from typhoid fever.

The Board put little faith in the report that plague had broken out on Molokai, and firmly believe that it is fever. Mr. Wright of the Wilder Steamship Company asked if the Board would allow the Mokoli to leave Honolulu. The Board requested Mr. Wright to hold the steamer until Dr. Moritz could be located in Honolulu, as they desired to have him go to Kana-kaka, and investigate the cause of sickness which is alarming the residents there.

The sentiment of the Board is strong

upon the necessity for a stricter quarantine of Honolulu today, favorable to the other islands, than at any other time; and until word is received from Molokai as to the true condition of affairs there, no one will be allowed to leave for any other island port. President Wood said, "I would rather bottle Honolulu up than give any possible opportunity for the disease to spread to the other islands. The disease cannot be transmitted to them over the water, except by a vessel."

Word was received from the Executive that the Japanese Consul had communicated a plan of the Japanese merchants by which they proposed to erect a sufficient number of buildings to accommodate all the Japanese when released from quarantine. If Government land would be temporarily donated for the purpose, the Board quickly approved of this course, as it relieves them of the pressure of finding shelter for discharged persons. The matter was referred to the Executive, favoring the request for Government land.

It was reported that the Chinese Y. M. C. A., off Berea street, was at present being used to house homeless Chinese, and as a result was becoming quite insanitary, on account of the impossibility to get any plumbing done. The inspector who reported the place was asked to look after the premises as far as possible, and prevent it from becoming a menace to public health.

Labor Bureau Opened.

There are many Chinese and Japanese forced out of the detention camps, who, while free, find themselves in hard straits. They thought they would find places to live in, but after making an appeal to their Consuls and after an effort to find lodgings, they are forced to return to the station from which they came. Battery camp cannot take them in again, the kerosene warehouse has had to send many out to make room for new arrivals, and the condition at Kalihi is still more congested.

The relief camps, one at Punchbowl street and the other at Kaulawela, can handle 1,500 persons; but this outlet is blocked at present because the necessities of the fire brought in 500 Hawaiians, one of whom was taken with plague. This is now an infected camp, and a new start made it cannot assist in relieving the refugees from quarantine. It is hoped, however, that the regular detention camps will be able to accommodate the 250 persons still left in the Punchbowl camp.

The plan has been adopted as a part of the relief scheme to supply these homeless people with labor as soon as possible. The relief committee, composed of J. P. Cooke and Theo. Richards, are peculiarly able to sift the claims of the applicants coming under their notice. The man enters the station without home or means; he is immediately tabulated, and his abilities and former employment scheduled. A possible place is suggested as an outcome of a labor bureau to be started today at the headquarters on Punchbowl street.

The inmate who will not accept reasonable offers for employment, is unworthy of further assistance, and is permitted to leave the place. On the other hand he can accept the offer and make way for a new inmate of the camp. Thus the tension is relieved all around; the detention camps empty in to the relief camps and they in turn offer honorable employment. The greatest need is a demand on the part of capital for some of this willing labor. There will be cooks, carpenters, yardmen, stewards, laundrymen and ordinary laborers. It will be charity as well as good business to take advantage of this demand for employment by putting into immediate execution some of the schemes for improvement of the city.

Does a man want to grade his lot? Let him employ some of this labor. Are there inexpensive lodgings to be put up? The people who are to live there can be employed to build them. Instances might be multiplied, but the gist of the appeal is that individuals, business houses and corporations should make an extra effort to put into immediate operation the schemes which demand this class of labor.

Attention must be called, however, to this particular point in the situation, that the man does not want labor now so much as he wants lodging. He will be glad of a combination of both, but has no use of the former alone. In many instances he has money; but it cannot buy him a home. Many private citizens have or can make accommodation for their laborers as well.

Applications for labor should be made at once to Mr. Theo. Richards, who, with Mr. D. H. Case, will have their headquarters at the Punchbowl street relief station.

Citizens' Sanitary Committee.

Mr. Bowen of Castle & Cooke was appointed yesterday to assume charge of a clerical force for the purpose of analyzing and compiling the daily reports and notifying the inspectors of changes of residence, and of the action taken by the committee upon various other reports. It is estimated that in addition to Mr. Bowen, four clerks will be required to keep this work up. A number of complaints have been made to the Committee that persons of responsibility are not only hindering the inspectors in doing their duty, but in some cases have actually cursed and assaulted them. One arrest was made yesterday for an assault made upon an inspector and the trial comes off this morning.

Such conduct is looked upon by the Sanitary Committee as doubly reprehensible as the work done by the inspectors is purely voluntary for the benefit of the public and not for their personal welfare. In view of the continuance of these complaints the Committee yesterday adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, the present visitation of plague constitutes a condition of serious menace and grave danger both to the public health and commercial interests of the community; it is the sense of this committee that in this crisis of public emergency it is not only the positive and absolute duty of every household of whatever rank or station, to facilitate and assist such

Impure Blood

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Doctored for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." Miss PIERCE BARTLEY, Box 445, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." LOUIS THOMAS, 1132 11th Street, Oakland, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for 25. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial. 25c

Inspection in full accordance with the instructions of the sanitary committee; but failure to render due assistance and acquiescence is highly reprehensible, and any hindrance or objection, with the object of prevention of the proper work of sub-inspectors, is, in effect, criminal and detrimental to the public health, and inspectors are requested to furnish the names of such persons to the committee for publication.

A number of the sub-inspectors reported yesterday that they had personally given money to many of the people lately discharged from detention camps as they have been unable to secure lodgings.

The Kalihi Camp.

There were 3,250 persons in the camp yesterday afternoon, 250 having been transferred from Kaulawela church. Two hundred and fifty more will be taken from the Church today, and it is estimated that on Wednesday, 500 more can be accommodated at the camp.

A Hawaiian baby which had become separated from its mother during the fire on Saturday, was yesterday found in the keeping of a Hawaiian woman at Kalihi and restored to the mother, who was detained at the Kerosene warehouse.

New Military Camp

Companies A, C and F, under Lieut. Col. McCarthy, were marched out of town yesterday afternoon and are now encamped about 200 yards south of the Kalihi detention camp.

It was deemed advisable with a view to the comfort of the men on duty at the detention camp, to form a new military camp close thereto.

The guards are often under arms for nine or ten hours at a stretch before securing their liberty although they are actually on guard six hours only. It has been the practice heretofore to march the men from Kalihi to the Union Square camp, but the new arrangement will prove a considerable boon to the men and at the same time keep them handy for service in a possible emergency at the detention camp.

New Odorless Excavators.

Upon motion of Mr. Hatch, four new odorless excavators with complete equipment will be ordered from the coast by the Australia. A draft covering the purchase price will be sent with the order to insure prompt shipment.

Messrs. Humburg, Wakefield and Kaiser, representing the Merchants' Committee, asked the Board for instructions relative to the disposition of Chinatown goods now stored in warehouses. They stated that tons of merchandise of every description was lying in the Kerosene warehouse, which needed attention on account of the unavoidable indiscriminate mixing and further because much of the stuff was beginning to spoil, while quantities had been stolen. The Board asked the Committee if they would undertake to go over the entire situation regarding the merchandise to be saved and fumigated, and formulate some definite plan of action to carry out their suggestions. The Committee replied in the affirmative.

Yesterday's Fires.

Yesterday morning the Fire Department destroyed the residence of the late Mrs. Boardman, and all structures connected with it. Nothing was left on the premises except the small warehouse, which was erected to store the most valuable of Mrs. Boardman's household effects, which have been fumigated.

At 11:30 a. m. the department set fire to the residence lately occupied by Mrs. Franz, now at the pest hospital, and the Chinese store on the corner of Punchbowl street and Palace walk. Both were totally destroyed, the only thing saved being the safe of the storekeeper. When the store-doors were opened a dead cat was found in the middle of the floor. It probably died of starvation. One stream of water was kept constantly on the telephone cables to prevent the melting of the lead jackets, and no damage was done to them.

The buildings condemned yesterday morning by the Board at Nuuanu and Kukui streets were reached by the fire men about 4 o'clock and before 7 p. m. these were all in ruins. Andrew Brown superintended at all the fires assisted by Senior Foreman Thurston.

Office of the Board of Health,

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 7, 1900.

Report of cases of Bubonic Plague in Honolulu for week ending January 20th, 1900.

Previously reported	Cases	Deaths
.....34	27	
Week ending Jan. 20, 1900	11	

Total number of cases to date46

Nationalities: American, 1; Chinese, 6; German, 1; Hawaiian, 4.

B. REYNOLDS, Executive Officer Board of Health.

BRITISH TROOPS CROSS THE TUGELA RIVER

Gen. Warren Takes the Lead With Eleven Thousand Soldiers.

BOERS MASSING FOR DEFENCE ALL ALONG THE BORDER LINE

Censorship is So Strict That No News of
the Latest Developments Can be
Had in London.

The news from South Africa is on the verge of being important. The British General Warren has crossed the Tugela a long way up with 11,000 men and is marching on the north bank. The Boers are massing for defense and President Kruger has called out all the burghers. He is believed to have 100,000 men. Since the announcement was made of General Warren's crossing no news has come from the front, the censorship being very strict. The Advertiser's news runs to the late afternoon of January 16th.

Summary for Three Months.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Standard summarizes the situation thus: "Well, the campaign has lasted three months. We have something like 120,000 troops in South Africa. With this huge army distributed over the country we are still powerless to relieve three garrisons from investment. We have still to see large portions of both colonies in the hands of the enemy."

"We have driven the invaders back at no single point. We are actually further from the hostile frontiers than we were on the day that the ultimatum was delivered. The work which Ministers believed could be effectually performed with 25,000 men has not been done, has not even been begun, by four or five times that number. Can any one fail to admit that this is evidence of a grave miscalculation of forces and facts?"

The Times in an editorial criticizing at great length the Government's conduct of the war, alludes to the "stupid and perverse mistakes" that have been made and demands that the "practice of the non-revelation of facts" be abandoned. It insists strongly upon knowing "the truth and the whole truth about the situation," and finds fault with Balfour's defense piece-meal.

The Losses at Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Daily Mail says: "We learn that in the attack on Ladysmith last Saturday, January 6th, the British losses were fourteen officers killed, thirty-four wounded and over 800 non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded. The Boer losses, we hear, are estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000."

Although the number of deaths from dysentery and enteric fever at Ladysmith has been published by the War Office since Saturday's fight, nothing has been given out regarding the losses in the engagement. The War Office asserts that it has nothing to give out.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Standard has the following dispatch, dated Monday, from Frere Camp: "Our patrols have searched both flanks of the Boer position. They found a large camp five miles east of Colenso, evidently in anticipation of a British attempt at a turning movement."

Om'Paul's Proclamation.

PRETORIA, Thursday, Jan. 11 (via Lourenzo Marquez).—President Kruger, in the course of a stirring address just issued to the burghers, affirms that Providence is on their side, that their cause is just, and that they must succeed.

Reports from Colesburg represent the position there as favorable to the Republicans, but the British are concentrating for operations on a large scale. The official list of the Boer casualties in what is called the plat-rand fight, on Saturday, January 6th, (the attack upon Ladysmith), shows twenty-six killed and seventy-seven wounded. These figures are described as the "first return."

The embargo at Delagoa bay upon Transvaal imports is the question of the hour with the burghers. If this is not removed it is asserted that steps will be taken prejudicial to prisoners and aliens.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated Saturday, January 13th, from Lourenzo Marquez, says:

President Kruger has issued a proclamation ordering all burghers to the front. The Volksstem, the official organ, suggests that the moment the British cross the border the gold industry should be irretrievably destroyed.

Kruger issued a circular dated January 8th to Boer commanders and burghers, urging them to show more energy in the Transvaal cause. He quotes Psalm 33, verse 7, as God-given instructions to the burghers, and says that the British have fixed their faith in Psalm 58. He also quotes Psalm 89, verses 13 and 14, and asserts that he searched the Bible without being able to find any other mode which can

be followed by the Boers, who must fight "in the name of the Lord."

Relief in London.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A cable to the Tribune, dated London, January 13th, says: The news that General Buller had moved caused an intense feeling of public relief yesterday in London, where the suspense had become well nigh intolerable. A bulletin was posted in the War Office at noon stating that he had occupied the south bank of the Tugela at Potgieters' Drift Thursday morning, had seized the point and had found the enemy strongly entrenched four and a half miles to the north. This dispatch was sent from Springfield, on the Little Tugela, where the enemy had previously been reported as holding the extreme position at the western end of their long defensive line of seventeen miles.

Tugela drift, or ford, is fifteen miles west of Colenso and eight miles north of Springfield, on the wagon road to Ladysmith. Buller's advance line at Potgieters' Drift was about fifteen miles from Wagon Hill, where White's forces were fighting desperately a week ago. The British army, when once across the Tugela, would have the enemy entrenched in front at the western end of their long line following the Tugela to Colenso. Buller is apparently attempting a turning movement west of Colenso which nearly all military experts were expecting when his first battle was fought on December 15th, directly in front.

Strength of the Boers.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—An apparently well-informed correspondent of the Morning Post says: "The Boer strength, originally 30,000, is now heavily augmented by Cape Colonists, and the enemy's fighting forces may be estimated fairly at 100,000 men and 200 guns. The Boers are not compelled to guard their communications. Their grass is good, their crops are growing; vegetables, cattle and sheep are plenty and game is abundant."

The Losses at Ladysmith.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A cable to the Tribune dated London, January 13th, says: The casualty list of the Ladysmith battle is now complete with fifteen officers killed, twenty-six wounded, and 135 killed and 244 wounded of the rank and file. The aggregate of the casualties is 420, or about 5 per cent of the probable strength of the garrison fit for duty. As the names represent eighteen military organizations, it is clear that nearly the whole garrison was engaged in the seventeen hours' fight. This list disposes effectually of the Boer estimates of losses, which General Buller took needless pains to correct. Those losses were evidently heavy unless General White's men were forced to spare their ammunition.

Colonel Dick Cunyngnam of the Gordon Highlanders won the Victoria Cross for rallying his men at the summit of Sherbur Pass when they were wavering. He was with Lord Roberts in the march to Kandahar and belonged to the Indian school of fighters. He was at Majuba and he was wounded at Elands Laagte with Captain Laforce of the Devonshire Battalion, and both were killed in Saturday's fight.

Major Miller-Walnut, another Gordon Highlander, had been constantly under fire in Egypt, the Sudan and Chitral, and won decoration after decoration and had been one of the heroes of Dargal. His name is among the killed, who have avenged at Ladysmith the slaughter of the Gordons at Majuba Hill.

Majors MacWorth and Bower, who were killed with nine lieutenants, were officers of less distinction.

Later dispatches announced the death of Lord Ava, Lord Dufferin's son. He had formerly been connected with the Lancashire, but was serving at Ladysmith with the medical corps. Lord Chelmsford's nephew, Major Thessinger, Major Simpson of the Manchester Battalion and Captain Carnegie, Lord Southesk's son, were among the wounded. Major Karri Davis of the Imperial Light Horse, who had been a prominent leader in the reform cause in Johannesburg, was wounded on Saturday. After his recent dashing exploit in destroying the enemy's guns in a midnight sortie, Major Edwards was wounded.

Balfour's Frivolity.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The frivolity displayed in his recent speeches by Balfour, the Government leader in the House of Commons, has landed what has been known as the strongest government of modern times in the slough, from which extrication is difficult, if not doubtful. His light-hearted remarks, which were placed in the nation when they were good and all were well, are offensive to a person mourning for lost sons and deeply grieved by unprecedented reverses. Balfour, if he had tried, could not have more successfully put his countrymen on edge, and when Lord Salisbury speaks he will have much to atone for.

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Crossing the Tugela.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail dated January 15th from Pietermaritzburg says:

"Sir Charles Warren marched with 11,000 men eastward from Frere by way of Weenen. His scouts found no sign of the enemy at Grobler's Kloof, and Colenso was ascertained to be deserted."

"There are rumors that the Boers are preparing to leave Natal, discouraged by their failure to reduce Ladysmith. All the Colonial and irregulars have been placed under General Warren's command. "Among the Free Staters killed in the attack on Ladysmith on January 6th was Commandant De Villiers, who but for his well-known friendliness to England would have been commander-in-chief of the Free State forces."

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Standard gives prominence to the fact in its dispatch, dated Saturday, January 13th, from Durban: "A man who has just arrived here from Springfield says that a British column proceeding to the relief of Ladysmith has crossed the Little Tugela. When he left it was facing the Boer position on the Big Tugela and a howitzer was shelling the Boer trenches. He says also that 270 wagons laden with commissariat stores from Ladysmith had left Frere and it was expected that the column would join hands with General White Monday evening. The traction engines have been doing excellent work in hauling heavy wagons out of holes and swamps. This they accomplish with the greatest ease."

"British patrols have discovered parties of Boers in the direction of Enderdale between Frere and Estcourt."

The Situation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A cable to the Tribune, dated London, January 16th, says the military situation in Natal remained unintelligible till a late hour last night. One rumor contradicted another. Warren had gone east through Weenen and he had gone west through Springfield and he had crossed the Tugela, river at Drifts, thirty-four miles away. He had also invested Hlangwane mountain and occupied the trenches at Grobler's Kloof, on the opposite bank of the Tugela, overlooking the ruined railway bridge. Buller was at Springfield and at Potgieters' Drift, and he was also at Weenen and at Chieveley. There were feint attacks at both ends and at the center, and there were turning movements at the right and left. Ladysmith was relieved in rumor.

Two plain facts remain unchallenged. Potgieters' bridge had been seized on Thursday morning, and Warren, with a flying column of 11,000 men, with a supply train, had started either east or west. To these are added the third fact in the messages of today in the Times and other journals, from Ladysmith, namely, that the Boers are removing their guns from the Tugela and concentrating their forces elsewhere. A large camp has been located fifteen miles west of Ladysmith, corresponding to the force which Buller reported entrenched four and a half miles north of Potgieters' Drift. The Thirteenth Hussars are reported to be reconnoitering near Grobler's Kloof without meeting the enemy.

The Ladysmith garrison has been put on full rations, and its immediate relief is confidently expected. Merchants there are ordering stores from Pietermaritzburg. While rumors that the Dutch are preparing to retreat in consequence of defeat in their desperate assault upon Ladysmith may be premature, there is at least evidence that they are weakening their central position at Colenso, and are concentrating their forces elsewhere.

Methuen in Bad Order.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Evidence accumulates that General Methuen's blunder at Magerfontein has lost him the confidence of his entire force to such an extent that, it is declared, it is doubtful if the troops would follow him in another attack on the Boers. The War Office is understood to be in possession of a letter written by General Wauchope the night before the battle, saying that it would be the last letter he would ever write, as he had been asked to perform an impossible task and he had either to obey or to surrender his sword. An immediate change in the command of the force may therefore be expected. It is anticipated in some quarters that Lieutenant General Tucker will succeed General Methuen.

Has Spinal Trouble.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A cable to the World from London says: Inquiries made in the neighborhood of General Lord Methuen's home, near Chippingham, show that the information received by his friends substantiates the stories that he is out of his mind. The reports of his strange doings seem to have been substantially accurate.

His friends declare that when he was wounded his charger reared violently, throwing his rider to the ground. Severe spinal and other troubles are said to have supervened, and his condition in consequence, his friends insist, accounts for his inaction and the disclosures in the Magerfontein column. The truth is that the London military authorities of Lord Methuen declare that he has not been himself since the time he took up the command at Orange river, and he has not got on well with his staff, except one or two who joined after the first fight. Lord Methuen has probably seen his last command.

Boers Repulsed.

RENSBERG, Cape Colony, Monday, Jan. 15.—The Boers this morning attempted to rush a hill held by a company of the Yorkshires, and the New

(Continued from Page 8.)

REST

"If I could only get a little rest." How many tired women say this! They are exhausted, depressed, discouraged. Even after sleeping they find themselves just as tired as before. Not a part of the body escapes from the hard aches and pains. You should have all impurities removed from your blood and your nerves greatly strengthened.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

brings rest and refreshing sleep. Your nervousness disappears and your great unrest passes away. Of course you know this is so, for you have heard all about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor if it isn't the best Sarsaparilla in the world. Even your druggist will tell you "It's the oldest and the best."

If you are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Ed. Towse, who has been assisting Dr. Pratt in Chinatown, has been added to the general staff at Kaihi camp.

Captain Matthis of the Salvation Army and Miss Bushfield of the Penit Mission are doing duty at the drilled detention camp.

Andrew Brown has been authorized to destroy all the buildings within the Boardman enclosure on Kapiolani street as soon as possible.

King street may soon be opened for traffic again from Nuuanu to the bridge, and the quarantine raised on the stores along that thoroughfare.

Mr. L. D. Timmons of the Star and Miss Margaret Kennedy were united in marriage last Saturday evening in the parlors of the Catholic Mission by the Rev. Father Valentine.

A case of leprosy was reported on Saturday, as the Hawaiians from Block 15 and vicinity were being loaded into the drays, preparatory to their removal to the temporary camps.

Eighteen sprinkling carts, each of a capacity of 1,000 gallons, are sprinkling all the streets of the city daily with a solution of five per cent sulphuric acid and ninety-five per cent water.

A requisition has been sent by Col. Ruhlén to Washington for an adze and excavator for the use of Buena Vista Hospital. One of the latest patents is lying idle at Fort Macpherson and it is hoped that this one may be secured.

A children's ward, in connection with Battery Camp, is being established by Dr. Nichols. Here the children of plague patients may be well cared for, and any who can spare children's clothing or toys will do a kind act by sending them to the Board of Health office.

The Board of Health now employs as special inspectors or guards, for patrolling infected premises, approximately 350 men, 200 of whom are on the night shift of twelve hours, and 150 on the day shift. The Board pays them \$3 a day for this work, making a total daily pay roll of over a thousand dollars.

The Tramways Company has filed an answer to the complaint in the case of the Rapid Transit & Land Company vs. the Hawaiian Tramways Company, in which it is alleged that the plaintiff has the right to lay tracks on King street, and that the tracks laid by that company were put down solely for the purpose of forcing the Tramways Company into litigation.

Mr. Yuen Chong reports that his store, next to that of Wing On Tai, suffered a great deal from the ravages of thieves between last Saturday night and Sunday morning. The combination lock of his safe was opened and the knobs of the inner door were torn off and the lock ruined. It is at present unknown whether the contents of the safe were taken, as it has not yet been opened. The store was ransacked and several trunks belonging to his friends were opened and valuables abstracted.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Office at Oriental Steamship Co AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave the port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

1900	
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 23
CHINA	JAN. 31
DORIC	FEB. 8
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 16
RIO DE JANEIRO	FEB. 24
COPTIC	MARCH 6
AMERICA MARU	MARCH 14
PEKING	MARCH 22
GALIC	MARCH 30

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

1900	
NIPPON MARU	JAN. 27
COPTIC	FEB. 1
AMERICA MARU	FEB. 1
GALIC	MARCH 1
HONGKONG MARU	MARCH 11
CHINA	MARCH 21
DORIC	MARCH 21

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agents.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 22, 1900.

NAME OF STOCK.	CAPITAL	PAY	RECE.	RECE.
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1901	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1902	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1903	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1904	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1905	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1906	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1907	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1908	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1909	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1910	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1911	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1912	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1913	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1914	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1915	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1916	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1917	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1918	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1919	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1920	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1921	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1922	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1923	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1924	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1925	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1926	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1927	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1928	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1929	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1930	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1931	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1932	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1933	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1934	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1935	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1936	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1937	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1938	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1939	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1940	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1941	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1942	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1943	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1944	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1945	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1946	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1947	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1948	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1949	1,000,000	100	100	100
U.S. GOVT. 4% 1950	1,000,000	100	100	100

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
owner of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches
convince us, that price considered
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of
American Watches.

Cased in
NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED
AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them
at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in
time keeping and lasting qualities,
and that is why we are right in pushing
the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LONOU.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 6, the
steamer KINAU will sail from Honolulu
on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai,
Lahaina, Maui Bay, Kihui,
Makana, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on
Fridays at 2 p. m. for above named
ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday
at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahu-
lani, Nahu, Hana, Hamoa and Kipa-
hulu, Maui. Returning, touches at
above named ports, arriving at Honolulu
Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each
month.

S. S. LEHUA.

Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai,
Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kapaemahu, Lahaina,
Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning,
arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to
make changes in the time of departure
and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT
NOTICE, and it will not be responsible
for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the

FIRE SWEEPS AWAY ALMOST ALL CHINATOWN

Continued from Page 2.

just as effective weapons, such as iron bars, hatchets, an occasional meat-axe and any number of handy clubs of all shapes.

To the credit of the Chinese and Japanese it can be stated that there was no need to use the weapons. Considering the intense excitement of the occasion, remarkable order prevailed, and when finally the authorities saw the necessity of raising the quarantine in order to save the lives of the residents of the district, and gave them permission to move out under a guard, the march was taken up in quick and orderly file.

It was a picturesque exodus, and Captain Parker was the Pharaoh who led the hordes. Astride of a foaming horse, he seemed to be everywhere. The Chinese and Japanese looked to him for the word, and when he waved his hand they started down the center of King street, guardsmen and volunteers on both sides of the line. With all the excitement there was time for tears on the part of many of the women who were forced to leave their homes. Many a mother, as she led her children along between the throngs of people, had tear-bedimmed eyes. The men without exception were examples of the stoicism that is the characteristic of the sons of Asia. The lame and the halt of the densely populated Chinatown came and were brought from their homes by the able-bodied, and on the backs of their brothers or in rude carts joined the long line. Women and infants were in many instances hurriedly bundled into vehicles, and in the absence of horses were drawn along by hand. Chinese women with deformed feet hobbled along in apparent pain, and the crush almost separated children from their parents.

There was very little time for the quarantined people to gather their personal belongings. As the first of them came along King street the novelty of their appearance attracted great attention. Stout little Japs carried sewing-machines on their shoulders, and beside them brown infants bobbed up and down on the backs of mothers. Bundles of every conceivable description were carried, some large, some small, but everybody able to lug a parcel had his or her hands employed. Veritable hordes of Asia, they marched along, casting frequent glances back at the red tongues licking up their homes. But there was no wailing—no loud complaint that might have made a bad situation worse.

Following the first batch of Chinese and Japanese—men, women and children, who were led out of the burning district down King street, came others from Beretania street down around Nuuanu street into King and hundreds of Hawaiians from toward the waterfront, all being led by guards into King street and along that thoroughfare down past the Executive building gates to the spacious grounds of Kawaiahao Church, at the corner of King and Punchbowl streets.

At Kawaiahao Church.

In through the wide gates they passed, the women and children being allowed to take possession of the big stone church building, while the men swarmed over the grounds. Guards were immediately placed along the stone wall surrounding the premises, and crowds of curious people filled up the adjoining streets.

The church and the adjacent streets presented a scene of great animation from about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when the quarantined Asiatics first began to arrive there, until a late hour last night. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon the guardsmen and volunteers who patrolled the outer edge of the church premises were relieved by Batteries R and K of the Sixth Artillery, U.S.A., who, in khaki uniforms and with rifles, took up the work of keeping the Chinese and Japanese within the church yard. The soldiers cleared the sidewalks of spectators and loungers and went at their task of patrolling like veterans.

Some of the most prominent men in the city volunteered to assist in looking after the unfortunates, and getting them settled. The Chinese Consul deserves great praise for his efforts, which went far toward bringing order out of chaos. Toward evening it was ascertained that 1,780 Chinese, 1,025 Japanese and about 1,000 Hawaiians were within the walls of Kawaiahao Church yard. These figures did not include the Japanese and Chinese women and children in the church building, estimated to number fully half a thousand.

Other Lodgments.

The Hawaiians were not detained at the church premises, but early in the evening were escorted to the Boys' Brigade quarters, over toward Kakaako, where they were given as comfortable quarters as could possibly be made ready upon such short notice. Still later in the evening 1,000 Japanese were removed from the church yard to the drillshed in the rear of the Executive building. This greatly relieved the congestion at Kawaiahao church. J. F. Hackfeld donated the use of a warehouse, capable of housing 250 persons, and the Society for the Relief of the Destitute took charge of 500 more of the unfortunates in a building on South street.

A Hospitable People.

The hospitality and liberality of the people of Honolulu was never before so much in evidence. Soon after it was learned that the thousands of homeless Chinese and Japanese were at the Kawaiahao Church, transfer wagons, trucks and carriages began to arrive there in great number, with supplies of provisions. Tons of cooked rice and other victuals were received

through the gates. Mr. George Carter and a number of other gentlemen directed the work of receiving and distributing the provisions. Mr. W. C. Woodard acted as chief commissary outside the yard.

Several hundred tents and only a number of stoves were received at the church early in the evening and distributed among the men. A large awning belonging to the church was also brought into use. Inside the church building the women and children were well provided with mattresses and blankets. No army brigade was ever so comfortably sheltered and fed, in so short a time, as these thousands of Chinese and Japanese were looked after last night.

Queen Dowager Premises.

Over 400 Hawaiians are housed in the buildings on the land belonging to A. F. Cooke, on the premises formerly owned by the Queen Dowager. At the request of Prince Cupid permission was granted by Mr. Cooke for the charitable purpose, and the ladies of the Hawaiian Relief Society began their preparations for feeding the hungry people who reached the camp by 5 o'clock. The ladies who are directing the matter are Mrs. Cunha, chairman; Mrs. Bowler, treasurer; Mrs. George Beckley, secretary; and Mrs. Irene Brown, director. They are assisted by Mrs. Paul Neumann, Mrs. F. W. Hansen, Mrs. Allau, Miss Davison, besides nearly fifty Hawaiian women who have volunteered their services.

C. S. Desky came to the quarters early in the afternoon and has taken charge of all the children. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, C. M. Hyde, Sam. Woods and Mr. Abercrombie of Hilo and many young men volunteered to assist in feeding the people there. As none of the Relief Society are allowed to mingle with the quarantined people directly, Mr. Theodore Richards was sent to the camp and personally passes in the food under the direction of Mr. Beckley.

By 7:30 last evening all the people had been fed, their supper consisting of poi and beef stew, and this being the first meal they had eaten since breakfast, they ravenously attacked the food. The Metropolitan Meat market supplied the camp during the afternoon with 152 pounds of meat, and orders have been given the same company to supply a like amount today. Blankets were provided late in the afternoon under the direction of Mrs. Irene Brown, several dray loads having been sent up from the wholesale houses. There are several buildings in course of construction on the premises, just roofed over and not entirely finished. They are suitable for a quarantine camp.

Prince Cupid is also personally attending the wants of 100 Hawaiians who are located on his property on King street opposite Kawaiahao church. They are using the house and yard formerly occupied by John Wise, and Prince Cupid has taken it upon himself to keep the Hawaiians there and provide them with every necessary. He also ordered two barrels of poi, which were left over after the supper at the Queen Dowager place, to the Kalaiki Detention Camp, together with some blankets. A large number of Hawaiians were sent out there early in the afternoon.

As soon as they had their evening meal the Hawaiians became merry and spent their time in playing their guitars and singing.

Iroquois in Action.

The U. S. S. Iroquois had two lines of hose out and streams of sea water were poured upon the Honolulu Iron Works, and it is chiefly due to the assistance given by the seamen that the works were saved from destruction. The Iroquois was delayed over an hour and a half by the harbor lines, but she got to work at about 2 o'clock. She is capable of supplying six streams, but owing to the shortage of hose, was compelled to make shift with two lines and her full strength was for a few moments directed upon these. The result was disastrous. Three men were directing the nozzle of one stream and they were thrown about like rags until three comrades hurried to their assistance. These men managed to direct the stream, but the force was too great for the hose, and it burst. A new length was put in and the pressure reduced at the pumps, but the force of water was even then sufficient to shake the frame buildings to their foundations.

NOTES OF THE FIRE.

As far as could be ascertained there was not a single life lost in the fire.

The City Mill, which the Board of Health had ordered to be saved, was entirely destroyed.

The Eleu had a line of hose at work near the lumber piles of the City Mill Co. and did good work.

The dredger was taken away from her position near the sea wall and removed to a place of safety.

The only houses left on Block 15 were three native cottages along Kukui street, and each yet contains its original occupants.

Just how strictly the Chinese storekeepers obeyed the law is shown in the progress of the fire.

The St. Louis College organized a bucket brigade and thoroughly drenched their buildings with water; wet blankets were also used.

Household goods of all descriptions, trunks and clothing which were piled up along the river wall caught fire and by last night, with few exceptions, were consumed.

One of the most active men in the burning district was the Chinese Consul, who rendered valuable service during the panic on King street by calming the excited Chinese.

The area burned yesterday is not so great as in the 1856 fire, but the number of buildings burned is far greater and their class better, while the damage is far in excess of the '86 fire.

Senior Foreman Thurston of the Fire Department placed a big door at the side of Engine No. 1 to shield Engineer Renear from the intense heat, but the flames entirely surrounded the engine and Renear after opening both feed

pumps in order to fill the boiler, had to be almost dragged from his post.

The Honolulu Iron Works had a narrow escape. It was hemmed in by two-story frame buildings on the Ewa side which were demolished by an air-blast under the guidance of J. A. Renard.

None of the bridges across Nuuanu stream were injured. The fire did not jump the stream and every burning building was well looked after. No damage of any kind was received by buildings Ewa of the stream.

Harry Joen woke up two Chinese opium smokers in a den in Block No. 1 yesterday. But for his fortunate discovery these men would probably have perished as all the other occupants of the buildings near by had fled.

The office of the Independent caught fire late in the afternoon and the efforts of the men were directed toward saving the press. A good deal of damage was done to the building, but the entire contents are uninjured except by water.

Mrs. Blanche Watkins of Emma street, headed a large delegation of ladies during the afternoon, furnishing coffee to all the military guards, inspectors and firemen on Nuuanu from Kukui to King street. They personally carried the coffee pots.

Before the fire had taken the church, but while sparks and embers were flying in all directions, the Japs did good work on the houses in Block 1, being ably directed by one of the Board's inspectors named Yamada, who was indefatigable in this work.

It was Hoseman Mack who climbed up the rafters of the steeple at Kawaiahao Church. He carried a Babcock extinguisher with him, but could do no good with it on account of the heat and chemicals dropping back upon his face from the nozzle. He had a very close call and got back just in time to escape falling timbers.

The Fire Department had a hard fight in keeping the flames from extending to the stores on King street, near Maunakea, between which a shack used as an opium den was sandwiched. For nearly two hours, two streams of water were directed upon the shack but the place took fire in several places notwithstanding all efforts to prevent it.

The telephone poles on King street were destroyed and Palama and Kalaiki are cut off from central. Superintendent Cassidy and a gang of men were busy last night restoring communication with the Kalaiki Detention camp. The other lines will be fixed up today. The men had a big piece of work of hand last night in fixing the wires to trees and houses until the poles can be replaced.

An altercation occurred between Judge Wilcox and a National Guardsman Saturday and the former was knocked down after being refused admittance to the infected district after producing the regulation pass. The matter was speedily settled and the Judge went inside. The Guardsman had better keep out of Judge Wilcox's court of justice.

Hoseman Hugh of No. 1 and Driver Scully of No. 2 had a line of hose in the church. Their first intimation of the gravity of their position was conveyed through the hose. The water suddenly ceased to flow through the nozzle, and, surmising that something was wrong, they rushed out to find the steps on fire and the hose burned. They got out in short order and not a moment too soon, as sundry burns and blisters testify.

Engine No. 1 is not lost to the department. Engineer Renear made a thorough inspection of her last night and reported that the engines can be turned over with the hand and that the boiler and carriages are all right, but that the wheels and all woodwork and engine and boiler fittings will have to be renewed. He says these can be replaced from stock at the makers and three weeks or a month should see No. 1 in first-class order again.

Sing Chang's brick store on Maunakea, mauka of King street, was destroyed. The fire entered through open shutters at the back and communicated to the contents of the store. It is said that over \$8,000 in gold and silver coin is locked up in one of the large safes now buried under the burning debris. At about 9:15 last night a tremendous explosion from the building shook the earth and scattered tons of debris over the top of the walls. It is supposed that a boiler of some sort exploded.

Quite a number of persons about Chinatown yesterday state that many Chinese and Japs deliberately fired their houses in expectation of obtaining heavy damages from the Government. At least one Chinaman was found who, from general appearances, had tried this scheme. Two outsiders were standing in front of a Chinese store on Hotel street, Smith and Maunakea, when it was noticed that a small cloud of smoke was issuing from the kitchen at the back. The two men rushed through to the back and, using a tin dish, quickly extinguished the blaze, which had originated in a meat safe and had commenced to climb the walls. As the roof was galvanized iron and tight, it is not possible that the blaze could have started from a fallen ember. Captain Murray was notified, and immediately inspected the premises.

Word to remove all shipping from proximity to the approaching fire was sent to the harbor master at about 11:30 Saturday morning. The Hollywood, Beechdale, Andrew Welsh, Conway Castle and Fort George were hastily got ready. The lines of the four first named vessels were slackened at about the same time and they crashed together and became entangled. The efforts of two of the Inter Island steamers were eventually successful in parting them, but the last of the batch was not properly secured till about 4:30 p. m. The Fort George was so late in getting away that her foresail caught fire before she got out of danger. The Santa Clara, Poseidon and Jabez Hawes at the railroad wharf had men stationed in the rigging for the purpose of putting out the embers carried in scores to their decks and the Poseidon had a cargo of sulphate of ammonia and the Conway Castle a load of nitrates and on account of their dangerous cargoes, battened down their hatches and watched very closely.

THREE DEATHS

Two Plague Victims, One Suspect.

The Latest to Succumb Resided at Nuuanu and Kukui Streets. A Dangerous Patient.

(From Monday's Daily.)

DEATHS YESTERDAY.

Min Chong, male Chinese baby, 8 months old. Found dead yesterday morning by a Citizens' Sanitary Inspector in alleyway on King street, opposite the Oahu railway station. The postmortem showed undoubted evidence of plague.

Kekwane, male Japanese, aged 25 years. Discovered at Kalaiki camp at about 4:30 p. m. yesterday by Dr. Herbert, and sent to pest hospital by Dr. Howard as a plague case. The man was in a wild delirium, and died at 10 o'clock last night. The nurses at the hospital were nearly scratched by the delirious patient. Came originally from Block 15, Waikiki side of Kawaiahao.

Mizuno Sakichi, a male Japanese, 27 years old, died at 12 o'clock last night at the corner of Nuuanu and Kukui streets.

The body was taken to the morgue, where it was announced that plague was the cause of death.

SUSPECT CASE.

Kahakine, male Hawaiian, removed yesterday morning from Punchbowl street camp. Queen Dowager premises. Had arrived at the camp on Saturday afternoon, and had lived in Achi lane, Block 15. Discovered by Dr. Garvin.

Three deaths and one suspect case

yesterday constituted the health report concerning the plague. Throughout Saturday and until yesterday morning so much confusion existed in the various temporary camps of the refugees that the physicians were unable to make the necessary rounds to detect cases of sickness. Only in extreme cases of sickness was the attention of the physicians attracted, and these mostly among the women. By yesterday morning order was brought out of the chaotic conditions brought about by changes of Saturday, and the corps of health physicians made a thorough examination of those quarantined in the new camps.

Of the deaths reported, the first, that of the Chinese baby, Min Chong, which was reported by one of the Citizens' sanitary sub-inspectors early yesterday morning, is evidence that the plague is seeking a new center. The house in which the death occurred is in a lane Waikiki of the Palama Grocery, opposite the Oahu Railway Company's depot. Dr. Peterson responded to the call for a physician, and upon making an examination found the appearances suspicious. The body was sent to the morgue, and the result was officially announced as a clear case of plague.

The source of infection is traced directly to Chinatown, the child's father for the last week having been working in Chinatown for the Board of Health handling merchandise. The only other occupants of the house were the father and mother of the child, and both were removed to the battery camp. The house is under guard, and Andrew Brown has been given an order to burn the premises at the earliest opportunity.

At the pest hospital Armstrong Smith reported that the Japanese Kekwane was one of the worst cases under his care. The man was brought to the hospital early in the evening and continued in a delirium until his death occurred at 10 o'clock. In his delirium the patient fought his nurses, who barely escaped being scratched. He had to be held down by main force.

Dr. George Herbert had his attention called to the man at the Kalaiki camp, to which he had been removed, from Block 15 in the vicinity of odoriferous Achi lane about four days since. Dr. Herbert considered the patient was suffering from the plague, and Dr. Howard, who came later to the camp, made the same diagnosis. At that time a large bubo was found in the left femoral gland, while his temperature was 105 and pulse 140.

Kahakine, the Hawaiian, removed from the Punchbowl street camp, located on the Queen Dowager premises, by order of Dr. Garvin and sent to the pest hospital, is another case from Block 15, the patient having come from there on Saturday afternoon with the Hawaiian refugees. At the hospital the man lay in a comatose condition throughout the day and evening, and although strongly suspected as a case of plague, yet the physicians are not entirely certain of the man's symptoms.

Miss Likia, who resides back of the British Consulate in Palama, was yesterday announced as having no symptoms of the plague, and the quarantine about the residence was raised.

Mrs. Franz was reported as being slightly worse last evening, but no serious change had occurred. All the others were doing fairly well. With the addition of four new people sent to the suspect ward the nurses had their hands full, and yesterday was thus their busiest day since the opening of the hospital.

Mrs. Merrill, wife of nurse S. S. Merrill, formerly of the Battle Creek San-

itarium of this city, will this morning take charge of the suspect ward of the pest hospital. She will be a valuable addition to the medical staff, and is to be commended for her bravery in volunteering to take the important post.

Fatal Cases Saturday.

Kaona, female Hawaiian, aged 45, taken on Thursday from kerosene warehouse; died early Saturday morning. Originally came from Hige Gate cottage on Merchant street block which has been burned. Body cremated.

Ahi, Chinese-Hawaiian, male, aged 20, found in Achi lane, at the Lewis place, Kamaunui, Block 15. Case diagnosed as bubonic plague by Dr. Garvin. Body cremated.

On Saturday two plague deaths and no suspicious cases were reported. The destruction of Chinatown, which took all the denizens away from the former infected district, prevented examinations being made of the people until they were again housed. Just before block 15 was set on fire, the Chinese-Hawaiian was found dead on Achi lane at the Lewis place, and Dr. Garvin diagnosed the case as plague.

Kaaua, the Hawaiian woman, who died at the pest hospital Saturday night, had been sent there from corral 6 of the Kerosene Warehouse, and before that had resided at the Blue Gate cottage on Merchant street in the block which was lately burned by the Board of Health's orders.

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publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE

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sented to say it had been sworn to. See The Times,
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NEWS OF THE CAMPS

Affairs are Kept Well In Hand

REMARKABLE LIBERALITY

Artesian Well for Kalihi--Chinese at Kawaiahao Church--Conditions in Burnt District.

The 6,000 or 7,000 Hawaiians, Japanese and Chinese, who were forced out of Chinatown by the great fire Saturday, are being fed and cared for in the most creditable manner by the people of Honolulu. The spontaneous offer of supplies of all kinds by the citizens—the open-handed liberality of the merchants, wholesale and retail, the donation of trucks and other vehicles for conveying supplies, affords an object lesson the like of which has never before been witnessed on the islands.

In all the detention camps—Kawaiahao Church, Kalihi, Kakaako, Dowager Queen premises, kerosene warehouse and the drilled, able men are in charge. Judge Alfred Carter at Kawaiahao Church, L. A. Thurston at Kalihi, Minister Cooper at the drilled, A. L. C. Atkinson at the kerosene warehouse, and J. A. Gilman at the premises on Punchbowl street, near Queen, all have matters well in hand, and the prospect of a peaceful ending of the crowding and naturally uncomfortable situation is considered to be very flattering.

At Kawaiahao Church.

Kawaiahao Church yard yesterday presented a scene resembling a great festa. There was not the jollity, but the numbers and picturesqueness were present, and around the gates and walls of the old church a throng of curious spectators lingered all day. They were not allowed to come close, however, the artillerymen in khaki kit keeping the sidewalk adjoining the premises clear. There was life and movement in and about the gates, where two or three guards were stationed, and where Mr. George Carter held forth all day trying to preserve the organization that so successfully took the horde of Chinese and Japanese within the premises through the night and day.

A commissariat of the first rank could not have done better with a nation's stores to draw from than those in charge of Kawaiahao Church did Saturday and Sunday with the three thousand Orientals under their charge. There was no lack of supplies, no lack of provisions, no lack of efficient management. The corps of commissary and sanitary volunteers, comparatively few in number, did nobly. As a result their task will be lighter while the people are under their care. "A stitch in time saves nine," is the principle upon which the great undertaking has been conducted.

Among the Chinese are a number of confirmed opium smokers. It was found advisable to provide these with a "den" where they could use the pipe, and it was accordingly done.

Among the notable cash contributions made to the fund for the care of the homeless people from the burned district were the following: The II Estate, \$50; Mr. McLeod, \$10; Mrs. Frederick Macfarlane, \$50; Mrs. Cunningham, \$10; Mrs. Melrose, \$20; ladies of the Hawaiian Relief Society, \$85. The latter sum was used to purchase clothing for the Hawaiians at Kalihi camp.

Kalihi Detention Camp.

The number of people sent to the camp Saturday was 1,200.

A very large number of carpenters were at work yesterday and there will be accommodations for 500 more at the camp by this afternoon.

The completion of the administration and guard building at the Kalihi station was achieved yesterday, and the two hospitals, one for general sickness and one for a suspect detention station, were gotten well under way.

The duties at the Kalihi station were too much for any one man to attend to and a division of the duties was made Saturday.

Hereafter C. B. Wilson will confine himself to pushing the construction department and J. D. McVeigh will have charge of the management of the people and the sanitary condition and commissary of the station.

A telephonic connection was re-established at the Kalihi station by 6 o'clock Saturday evening. Manager Cassidy having personally attended to the matter, this being the first telephonic connection being made after the wires were destroyed through Chinatown.

Dr. Howard has been transferred to the Kalihi station and will hereafter be the camp physician there. Dr. Davis assisting him. A third physician will also be immediately appointed, as he will be necessary to secure an inspection twice a day, which is required by the Board of Health.

Queen Dowager Camp.

There are by actual count 497 Hawaiians at the Dowager Queen camp, all the inmates having been transferred from the burned district. The camp is in charge of Joe Cooke. Ernest Thrum and Philip Lansdale are assisting in the general straightening out of the camp.

Contractor Paty rushed work yesterday on the buildings, which will contain twenty rooms each, sufficient in the aggregate to accommodate 600 persons. The buildings will be completed by tomorrow.

There was a birth at the camp Saturday night, the Chinese mother being confined almost immediately after arrival at the camp.

The Japanese Camp.

At the drilled in the rear of the Executive building grounds eight hundred or more Japanese men, women and children are being cared for. They occupy not only the spacious drilled, but the large building adjoining and the rooms on the Waikiki side of these large structures. Minister Cooper is in charge of the place, and was on hand much of yesterday directing affairs. A large force of carpenters was at work putting down floors for tents, and other workmen were excavating in the street, preparatory to laying a water pipe, the supply of water on the grounds being grossly inadequate.

Here, as at Kawaiahao Church, the number of spectators around the edges of the camp was large. The concert given by the Hawaiian band on the Executive building grounds during the afternoon drew a large number of persons to that part of the city, where the Japanese in detention gave added interest to the scene. The feeding of the Japanese was done on much the same plan as the Chinese were fed, and no trouble was encountered.

Further Distribution.

Eight hundred Japanese were taken from Kawaiahao Church to the drilled and buildings in the rear of the Executive building, where Minister Cooper had charge of their detention. Four hundred and ninety-seven Hawaiians were taken to the Dowager Queen premises. This left only the Chinese at Kawaiahao Church, of all the people who had been taken from the burned district Saturday afternoon. A census taken yesterday morning of all the Chinese left at the church showed the following: Children under 10, 375; males over 10, 1,357; females over 10, 245; total, 1,977. Late yesterday afternoon the women and most of the children were taken in wagons and trucks from the church to the original detention camp at Kakaako. A number of men were also provided with accommodations at Kakaako, this arrangement relieving the situation at the church.

Of the nearly two thousand Chinese at the church the only case of sickness was that of an infant female, who, according to report, was suffering from nothing serious. Mother and child were among those removed to Kakaako in the afternoon. Several Chinese women at the church are soon to be confined, and it was stated that an arrival was expected some time late night. Every possible attention is being shown to the expectant mother, and if the youngster does not live to grow up strong and happy and with a heart full of gratitude for the Honolulu plague volunteers of A. D. 1900, it will not be their fault.

How Food Is Issued.

Yesterday morning Mr. Carter and his assistants formed a line in the churchyard, moving everybody back from the building in order to perfect the plans for distributing food and looking after sanitary matters.

The task of feeding the big crowd was accomplished without trouble, Jack McVeigh's ideas being adopted. This provided for giving supplies to gangs, instead of having food cooked for them. The latter plan was tried first, but a wagon load of rice that had been cooked for the Chinese was refused, and had to be carted away. The McVeigh plan is to distribute the food to lots of ten, two representatives of each lot coming to the gate with tickets. The men are then given a sauce-pan, pall, chopsticks, ten pounds of rice, four pounds of beef, four loaves of bread, and a small supply of salt. Each lot of ten is also supplied with firewood and bricks for an oven. There is plenty of artesian water on the premises. Distribution of food is made twice a day. Upon the return of the outfits clean, new tickets for the next supply are given. Mr. Adams and Mr. Taylor are in charge of the commissary department, and Mr. Gear is in charge of sanitary arrangements at the church.

There are six outhouses on the premises, for the exclusive use of the women and little children. For the accommodation of the others in detention a trench four feet deep and ten feet square has been dug, which is thoroughly disinfected and covered up twice a day. A gang of men is employed for the sole purpose of disinfecting the grounds, outhouses and trench.

A notable contribution received at the church yesterday was 2,000 loaves of bread, given by Mr. P. C. Jones. It came in very handy and was greatly appreciated by the authorities as well as the homeless Chinese. Large contributions of apples and other acceptable eatables were also received.

The Burnt District.

Thousands of sightseers yesterday visited the scene of Saturday's conflagration, and now that the dense smoke has passed away they obtained a clear view over the entire extent of the district burned. From the waterfront to Kukui street and from the river back to Smith street only three buildings escaped the general destruction. These three are situated upon Kukui street, and the presence of a small banana patch alone saved them.

The walls of five brick buildings, including the church and engine house and the partially demolished frame and galvanized iron building occupied by the Independent printing office, stand out of the ruins, but even these will have to be pulled down.

The flagpole at No. 5 engine house was smoldering about half way to the top all yesterday and red flags placed on the three roads leading up to it warned approaching teams of danger.

So complete was the destruction of the buildings that hardly a piece of half-burned timber remained everywhere. In ashes. At Kaumakapili and

in two other brick buildings the debris is still smoldering. The Chinese which occupied the Waikiki lower of the church is broken or melted on the ground.

Over fifty safes of all sizes are observed throughout the district. Some of these have burst open and are empty, while others appear intact. Men were employed with drags all of yesterday in collecting as many as could be got at and removing them to the sidewalk on Nuuanu street. A full dozen of bicycles can be identified among the ruins of kitchen utensils, sewing machines, crockery and the ironwork of burned trunks, met upon all sides. An occasional sickening odor suggests the near presence of some destroyed animal.

Some idea of the intense heat of the fire may be obtained by a visit to Kakaako street, mauka of King street. The firemen were unable to approach this locality, and no water was therefore played upon it. This road is burned brown as chocolate, and is hard as brick; the curbing of the sidewalks, made of lava rock, is flaked, and crumbles at a touch; iron pots are melted, while crockery is intact.

A case of matches was hastily removed from the cellar at Kaumakapili just before the fire on account of its dangerous nature. Strangely enough, this case was the only article of merchandise saved from the building and from destruction. Although large quantities of other goods were taken out of the building, they were all destroyed later.

Superintendent Cassidy had several gangs of men at work all day Sunday in replacing the burnt poles along King street. Ten poles were consumed and 135 lines disconnected along this street. The Hawaiian Electric Company's men were also busy putting up new poles in order to supply the Kalihi camps with light.

Meeting of Camp Committee.

Minister Young called a meeting of this committee at the Kalihi Detention camp yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There were present Minister Young, C. B. Ripley, L. A. Thurston, Dr. Geo. Herbert and J. A. Kennedy. By invitation President Dole and the newly appointed Finance Committee of the Board of Health, C. M. Cooke, J. B. Atherton and T. R. Walker, were present.

Minister Young stated that the first subject for consideration was the water supply; that the increase in the number of people had rendered the fresh water supply insufficient, and there was always the possibility of the salt water pump breaking down. That the question of digging an artesian well should be considered; that the B. & O. Estate, which owned the land, would deal liberally with the government in the matter and would probably pay for one-half of the cost of the well. The estimated cost of a well and appurtenances would be not to exceed \$3500 or \$4000.

It was unanimously voted that a 12-inch artesian well be immediately bored at or near the camp to be used both for drinking water and flushing purposes. Minister Young was appointed a committee of one to immediately contract for the well.

In view of the urgent necessity for immediately increasing the fresh water supply and the fact that it would take several weeks to drill a well while it was desirable immediately to remove people from the other temporary camps about the city to Kalihi, it was voted to lay a second pipe from King street to the camp, the same to be three inches in diameter and Minister Young was appointed a committee to carry it out.

In order to guard against a possible break down in the salt water flushing pump, L. A. Thurston was appointed a committee of one to secure the refusal of a second pump to be used in case of emergency.

The committee then immediately inspected the camp as well as the adjoining camp known as Kalihi Detention Camp No. 2, which is being constructed for white and other families who desire and are able to pay for separate quarantine quarters.

SEWING BEE.

Ladies of Nuuanu Valley Alive to the Situation.

The ladies of Nuuanu valley, alive to the urgency of the situation resulting from yesterday's fire, have already organized a sewing bee, and will devote all the time possible within the next few days to the work of providing necessary clothes for the homeless men, women and children. All the women in the city who can donate callous and assist in sewing are given the opportunity of helping in the good work.

D. B. Smith Estate.

Mamie L. Smith, as sole heir, has petitioned for letters of administration to Cecil Brown upon the estate of her father, D. B. Smith. The estate is valued at \$90,000, and includes 2,500 shares of the Ewa Plantation Co., a \$25,000 policy in the Equitable Insurance Company, 104 shares in the Olua Plantation Co., paid up, 200 shares in the Kona Sugar Company, 100 shares in the Waiwala Agricultural Co., 200 shares in the Kihiti Sugar Co., 25 shares in the Oahu Plantation Co., besides furniture, etc.

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Manager Martin, of the Pierson drug store, informs us that he is having a great run on Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sells five bottles of that medicine to one of any other kind, and it gives great satisfaction. In these days of la grippe there is nothing like Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to stop the cough, heal up the sore throat and lungs and give relief within a very short time. The sales are growing, and all who try it are pleased with its prompt action.—South Chicago Daily Calumet. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



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Bathe and soak the hands, on retiring, in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose, kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped, and discolored hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful.
FOR BABY'S SKIN Soap, and hair, no other soap is so cleansing, purifying, and beautifying as CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective of skin and complexion soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For infantile rashes, chafings, inflammations, and eruptions, for crusted, itching irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, for red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple blemishes of infancy, when assisted by gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, it is absolutely without a rival.
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Will be used very freely for the next six or eight months so we wish again to call the attention of all Mill men and users of machinery to our TROPIC LUBRICATING OILS. For years this brand has been used on these islands and each season the demand has increased so that this year we have had to build a special oil warehouse at Kakaako to hold the hundreds of barrels of oil we have to carry in stock. Tropic Cylinder, Engine, Machine, Dynamo and Car-bus oils are the ones you want if you want everything to run smoothly.

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This compound is entirely vegetable contains no oil or acid, it being a natural preservative for iron or steel. It rots the scale in the boiler and gradually cleans same. After the boiler becomes clean, the compound, used according to directions, will keep the scale forming properties of the water in the form of solution or pendant, and the boiler can be kept clean, and the scale forming properties of said water can be blown out in the form of mud. It is a great saver of fuel as it will clean and keep clean any boiler. Let us send you a barrel on trial, no pay if not satisfactory. Packings, waste, compounds, engineers' tools and supplies of all kinds, at

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies 6,000,000
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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

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TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898, £13,050,000.
1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000
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3—Paid up Capital—657,500
4—Fire Fund—2,785,459 7 11
5—Life and Annuity Funds—10,807,090 17 11
£13,050,000 6 11
Revenue Fire Branch—1,530,580 8 6
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—1,415,242 18 8
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Friday, January 23.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Saturday, January 24.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Sunday, January 25.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Monday, January 26.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Tuesday, January 27.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Wednesday, January 28.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Thursday, January 29.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Friday, January 30.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Saturday, January 31.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Sunday, February 1.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Monday, February 2.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Tuesday, February 3.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Wednesday, February 4.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Thursday, February 5.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Friday, February 6.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Saturday, February 7.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Sunday, February 8.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Monday, February 9.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Tuesday, February 10.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Wednesday, February 11.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Thursday, February 12.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Friday, February 13.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Saturday, February 14.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Sunday, February 15.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Monday, February 16.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Tuesday, February 17.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Wednesday, February 18.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

Thursday, February 19.
 From San Francisco, per T. K. K. Hongkong Maru, 21st, for Honolulu—W. F. Parker, J. A. Byrne, F. L. Dorch, L. Ahlborn, R. Ballentine, M. F. Chapman, Miss L. Moore, Miss A. Enders, W. P. Barry, R. S. Moore, John M. Dunn, for Yokohama—K. Ishii, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Teasler, J. D. Ludwig, S. Misaki, M. Shibata, Kendzo Tabata, Miss Carrie Riecke, Miss Clara Riecke, R. P. Freeland, For Kobe—D. Kuhnle, S. P. Jensen, For Nagasaki—Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Schwartz and two children. For Shanghai—V. L. Boeck, For Hongkong—Herbert M. Richards, A. Hockwood, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. France, Wm. Whitley, Jr., W. J. Carlisle, Mrs. Leon Roudiez, Miss Helen Roudiez, C. Rieveley, Mrs. S. B. Tainter, Mrs. A. S. Towar and son, Mrs. L. R. Lohrborg, Miss Bainbridge, R. S. MacDougall.

BRITISH TROOPS CROSS THE TUGELA RIVER

(Continued from Page 5)

British Fort Demolished.
 PRETORIA, Saturday, Jan. 11.—As a result of the bombardment of Mafeking yesterday the British fort at Eastward was demolished and the British retired. One Boer was wounded. Advice from the head laager at Ladysmith reports that the attack on that place January 10 was disastrous to the British and that Ladysmith appears to be in some straits.

Views of a War Expert.
 NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Mr. Williams, the war expert of the Morning Leader, writing for this morning's paper with the best information obtainable, says this regarding the report that General Warren had crossed the Tugela river:

"General Warren, with his division and something more, was yesterday five miles to the northwest of Springfield, where General Buller then had his headquarters. Consequently the center at Durban has been having a little amusement with the local press for the purpose of deceiving any spies the enemy may have and then confusing them."

"All the inferences drawn from any telegrams which have so far reached us must be erroneous. Once and for all, Buller's movement is by the left. There he has strength. His plan is to turn the heights north and northwest of Colenso, and thus compel their evacuation, and then to attack any Boers left between him and General White and make connection with General White's force."

"After that he may keep the Transvaalers on the run through Natal to Laing's Nek or Charlestown; or he may decide on separating the Free Staters from the strong men of war and make, with his main force, for Harrismith and Bloemfontein."

"News of the first success of these operations should reach us about Wednesday or Thursday."

"All that can be said actually is that General Buller up to yesterday was still at Springfield. General Warren was on a hill nearly midway between Springfield and Bethany, and General Buller had assuredly one, and it is believed two, passages of the river on his hands."

"General Buller can spare a sufficient number of irregulars to send a flying column of them into Zululand, nominally to check the Boer cattle raiders, but really to work around the extreme eastern flank and head for the Utrecht and Vryheid districts, unless they can cut in on the Transvaal communications and find themselves at or near Ladysmith and Newcastle Railway."

"The attacks on the War Office and the information bureau have been renewed in several quarters. It is declared here that when Winston Churchill first arrived in Natal he had maps of the northern portion of the colony, procured from foreign sources, which were better than any possessed by the generals there, and he loaned them to the commanders. The newspapers now say that experts in the War Office have been operating with a large scale map of Northern Natal printed upon seventy sheets, which was borrowed from the German War Department after the situation about Glencoe and Ladysmith became critical."

Dr. Leyds Talks.
 NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the World from Brussels says: W. J. Leyds, the Minister Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic accredited to all the governments of Europe, said today: "Remember, it is England, not we, who is mainly responsible for this bloodshed and who has repulsed all outside efforts to bring about a suspension of hostilities."

"As for a refusal of an exequatur to Mr. Hay (United States Consul on his way to Pretoria to replace Mr. Macrum), that rumor appears to come through what are called Boer agents in America. Let me state that no such person exists. No man in America has any authority to speak on behalf of the Government at Pretoria. As for the report itself, I can neither confirm nor deny it, but I know of no reason which would lead the Government at Pretoria to take such a decision."

"Taking up a clipping from the Westminster Gazette of London, accusing the Boers of firing upon surgeons and ambulances on the fields, Dr. Leyds continued:

"This extract from the Westminster Gazette has come under my notice. I declare without hesitation that the Boer soldier does not exist who would knowingly fire on a man employed on an errand of mercy."

"That mistakes occur on both sides is too evident from the reports published from time to time of alleged cruelties which a fuller examination has proved to be the result either of a misunderstanding or of ignorance of the rules of warfare. But the numerous accounts in the English press of the chivalry of our men are in themselves refutation of such charges."

"One report says the Boers were made to dig their graves before being tied to a stake for execution. If this is true, I can only express my horror and indignation. Such acts of barbarity must henceforth sully the annals of British warfare."

War News Notes.
 Heavy storms are raging in Natal. Transvaal gold fields are said to be mined. Many French officers have joined the Boer army. The Portuguese are closely watching Lourenço Marques.

RUSSIA'S MENACING ASPECT.

Advancing in the Far East and on the Indian Frontier.

VANCOUVER (B. C.), Jan. 11.—A digest of opinions of the principal Chinese and Japanese papers received today by the steamer Empress of Japan, thirteen days from Yokohama, indicates that Russia is unmistakably revealing her intentions in the Far East. The China Gazette says that, taking advantage of England's pressing engagements in South Africa, the Russian Government, through its Consul at Hankow, has revived its claim to the Jardine-Matthewson land, making a demand for the property in the most peremptory fashion.

The Russian Consul claims that the question of the disputed ownership of the land has been absolutely decided in favor of his Government, and he has announced his intention to take forcible possession of the property without further negotiations. His actions are said to have been extremely high-handed. Relations between the British and Russian residents are strained to the breaking point.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Calcutta correspondent of the Daily Mail says: While the official statement that no alarm is felt concerning Afghanistan is quite true, I have good reason to believe that the Indian Government has received disquieting information regarding Russian movements in the direction of Persia. Russia is taking advantage of the Transvaal trouble to strengthen her armaments and to push forward her outposts along the Persian frontier, with a view to ultimate annexation, a design in which Germany would probably acquiesce in consideration of receiving railway concessions.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The cables have been kept hot since last night when reports, seemingly authentic, reached here to the effect that 75,000 Russian troops had left Tiflis, Trans-Caucasia, for the Russian frontiers in Persia. The report added that the troops would proceed to Konchek, the frontier station of Afghanistan. The officials of the War Office decline to discuss the report nor will they admit that they have taken steps to verify it. Nevertheless, it is known that the British Embassy at St. Petersburg has been communicated with. The report declares that Russian troops will soon advance to a point nearer than Herat, the occupation of which it is declared hangs on the movement of the British troops in India.

The situation, taken into consideration with the war in South Africa, is decidedly complex and still more dangerous. Fully 250,000 Russian soldiers are now gathered close to the British Indian frontier. News reached here yesterday that General Yonoff has arrived at Konchek, and it is known that the Russian squadrons at Port Arthur and the Persian gulf are being strengthened every day. There is also a well-defined report that France has sent fresh orders to have troops gathered on the frontier, which report seems verified by the fact that the French Ambassador to the Vatican has notified Pope Leo of the existence of a Franco-Russian agreement by which the exclusive influence of Russia in European Turkey and that of France in Asiatic Turkey are to be recognized. It is understood that this agreement was reached during the visit to Paris of Count Muraviev, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.